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University of the State of New York

REGENTS

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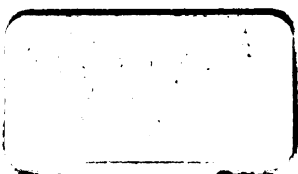
1874	ANSON JUDD UPSON, D. D., LL. D., L. H. D.								
								<i>Chancellor</i>	Glens Falls
1892	WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, D. D., LL. D.								
								<i>Vice-Chancellor</i>	Albany
1873	MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, M. A., LL. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Troy
1877	CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, LL. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		New York
1877	CHARLES E. FITCH, LL. B., M. A., L. H. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Rochester
1877	ORRIS H. WARREN, D. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Syracuse
1878	WHITELAW REID, LL. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		New York
1881	WILLIAM H. WATSON, M. A., M. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Utica
1881	HENRY E. TURNER	-	-	-	-	-	-		Lowville
1883	ST CLAIR MCKELWAY, LL.D., L.H.D., D.C.L.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Brooklyn
1885	HAMILTON HARRIS, Ph. D., LL. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Albany
1885	DANIEL BEACH, Ph. D., LL. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Watkins
1888	CARROLL E. SMITH, LL. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Syracuse
1890	PLINY T. SEXTON, LL. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Palmyra
1890	T. GUILFORD SMITH, M. A., C. E.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Buffalo
1893	LEWIS A. STIMSON, B. A., M. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		New York
1894	JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State, <i>ex officio</i>								
1894	SYLVESTER MALONE	-	-	-	-	-	-		Brooklyn
1895	ALBERT VANDER VEER, M. D., Ph. D.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Albany
1895	CHARLES R. SKINNER, LL. D.								
								Superintendent of Public Instruction, <i>ex officio</i>	
1896	FRANK S. BLACK, B. A., Governor, <i>ex officio</i>								
1896	TIMOTHY L. WOODRUFF, M. A., Lieut.-Governor, <i>ex officio</i>								
1897	CHESTER S. LORD, M. A.	-	-	-	-	-	-		Brooklyn

SECRETARY

MELVIL DEWEY, M. A.

DIRECTORS OF DEPARTMENTS

1890	JAMES RUSSELL PARSONS JR, M. A., <i>Examination department</i>
1888	MELVIL DEWEY, M. A., <i>State library and Extension department</i>
1890	F: J. H. MERRILL, Ph. D., <i>State museum</i>



University of the State of New York

New York State Library

80TH ANNUAL REPORT

1897

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 5, 1898 BY THE
REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY

ALBANY

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

1898

University of the State of New York

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STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 47

IN SENATE

JANUARY 5, 1898

80TH ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

To the Legislature of the State of New York

I have the honor to submit herewith, pursuant to law, as the 80th annual report of the regents of the University on the New York state library, the report of the director with appendixes.

ANSON JUDD UPSON

Chancellor

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New York State Library

REPORT OF DIRECTOR, 1897

To the Regents of the University of the State of New York

I have the honor to report as follows for the state library for the year ending September 30, 1897.^a

For convenience in comparing reports for various years, a regular outline is followed and comments are grouped under the heads staff, expenditures, building, publications, general library (with its education, law, manuscript and medical divisions and woman's library) acquisition, use, preservation, duplicate division and library school. Subheads of each topic are shown in the table of contents.

STAFF AND EMPLOYEES, OCT. 1, 1897

During the year we have had six vacancies in our staff, the salaries for the positions aggregating \$3000, yet, owing to the steady growth of the library we have never needed additional help so much. Since there has been no increase in appropriation only the most pressing duties can be done while other work accumulates for lack of assistance. The legislature should certainly grant material relief this year if our work is to go on.

The list in table G, p. 58-60 includes all employed for either whole or partial time, and for evening, holiday and vacation opening, not only in the state library proper, but also in the duplicate division, bindery, and in the education, law and medical libraries. The total monthly rates are therefore greatly in excess of the actual monthly payments, as will be seen by comparison with salary payments for the year. The entire force is seldom, if ever, on duty during any one month. This is fully explained in the report for 1892, p. 12.

^a Statistics and tables are closed Sep. 30, 1897, but general information is given when practicable up to January 1898, when the report is presented to the legislature.

EXPENDITURES

The table of expenses p. 60-61 is made from the bills as actually audited during the fiscal year by the comptroller. It can never exactly agree with the table of cost of books in the bibliographic statistics because that is made by footing the cost of each volume as entered on the accession book. Even if all bills were carefully gathered in and paid before midnight of Sep. 30, thus getting each item strictly within the limits of the fiscal year to which it nominally belongs, there would be a wide discrepancy. Certain books are issued in parts during a period of years. When the last comes out the volume is bound and accessioned and its cost as entered includes the binding and the cost of these parts paid for in perhaps 10 different fiscal years. Obviously the two accounts, while running largely parallel, will differ, but each is necessary. The one to check carefully the financial operations must of course be taken from the financial records of the fiscal year; the other to show bibliographic growth and cost can be kept practically only by analyzing the books as they go on the official catalogue.

In the expenditures of the year we have paid less for books than ever before since the appropriation was fixed at \$15000 for books, serials and binding. This is inevitable because with the growth of serials and the much larger use of the library, the cost of binding steadily increases, and as the book fund has only what may be left after these necessary fixed charges, it grows smaller from year to year till in time it will wholly disappear. The book fund should have the entire \$15000 while the binding and serials as fixed charges should be provided for by a second appropriation. The only unusual item of the year is that for travel, and results from two causes. There have been in the past year two important national and two important international conventions besides the usual number of library meetings in our own and neighboring states. At all these our library has been represented and experience proves that the time and money can not be more wisely expended. This is the common verdict from all libraries, but to us having not only our own work in the state library but so much responsibility for 1000 other libraries in the state, it would be simply suicidal to neglect these opportunities to come in close contact with representatives of our own libraries and with those who are doing the most

effective work in other states and countries. These important meetings at Milwaukee and Philadelphia and the congresses in London and Brussels, are briefly summarized in the public libraries report for the year.

BUILDING

Substantial progress has been made in the last year in the completion of our quarters. On the first floor adjoining the entrance, a coat room for the janitor's staff, with closets for supplies, has been fitted up, and space for packing has been made by transferring our large bicycle room to the ceiling. By means of hooks and cords employees and readers can in a moment raise their wheels to the ceiling where they are free from danger of injury and occupy no floor space. The cost of the equipment was trifling, the convenience very great.

On the third floor in rooms 31 and 32, doors have been added to all the cases and glass partitions have been put up so that the genealogic alcove can be reached while the rooms are used by the senate committees on finance and codes during the session of the legislature. A plate glass door has been placed in the vista at room 33. New stairs have been built to the manuscript room and new grill work makes it impossible to get from the committee rooms to the books. The inconvenience to the library is very great in losing these rooms, but we are indebted to the senate committees for every possible courtesy and effort to make their occupancy as little of a burden as possible. We have tried to reciprocate by doing all in our power to make the joint use of the rooms satisfactory till a new library can be provided.

In 34a a conversation room has been made where people can retire for needed conferences without disturbing readers. Rugs have been provided for the staff and readers having desks on the tiled floors and also before the catalogue drawers, which at last have been abundantly lighted for evening use. Small desks have been built for the junior clerks who before were compelled to work as they could get opportunity at the ordinary tables. The public card catalogue, reference librarian's desk and loan desk have been indicated to strangers by handsome brass labels. Self-winding clocks have been substituted for the electric system from which it was found impossible to secure satisfactory results. Desk telephones have replaced

most of our speaking tubes. Iron steps and handles have been attached to the high shelves both of wood and iron so that we can dispense with step ladders in most places. In the north stack a fourth story has been added and is being rapidly filled with classified duplicates. The openings over the north corridor have been finished with windows, and over the north gallery of the center a complete room has been equipped for storage.

The chief gain has been on the fifth floor. Rooms 51 and 51a in the southwest corner have been fitted with shelving, double windows, cases and furniture for the entire catalogue department and library school, which find the quarters more quiet, light and every way desirable than the old. In room 54 working samples of two or three of the best makes of steel shelving have been put in for newspapers and art books, and the rest of the room should now be shelved to make accessible these large books, which have long awaited this work. Two coat rooms have been fitted up and also a large locked supply closet. The great central rooms have been shelved in iron, floors have been laid and windows put in, so that little remains to make them available for use. Room 56 has been filled with stacks, but in accordance with the usual annoying experience, though the shelves have been in for a year, just enough work was left undone to make it impossible to use them. We slip on from year to year under positive assurance that we shall have the shelves 'next week' or 'next month.'

The new elevator by the western staircase has been completed and was run for a few days just long enough to show its great convenience, and is now taking the long vacation which seems necessary on so much public work when there is no longer anything left on which money can be expended. Our own library elevator has been overhauled and is giving now better results after an annoying experience due to having a machine put in by one firm and overhauled and altered by another. Both elevators should be run by electricity or electric pumps that they may be always ready for use. On holidays and evenings when the steam pumps are not running, we are compelled to walk to the fourth and fifth stories. Estimates have been made showing that a complete electric pumping equipment could be added for \$2000. Thus by pressing a button the pump would start and the elevator could be used at any hour of

day or night. This would be a much cheaper plan than to incur the expense of keeping the steam pumps running, and it is an obvious absurdity to be compelled to walk to the top floors of our lofty building when there are eight elevators, and yet we are constantly compelled to go to offices or to get books from the stacks on these floors on holidays or during hours when the steam pump is not in operation. At the same time a second indicator should be put on the library elevator so that one may be used for the up and the other for the down trips. This would greatly improve the service for as a rule half the stops now made are unnecessary, for the chance is even that the person ringing wishes to go the other way. This equipment will cost \$93 and is greatly needed.

The magnificent western staircase which we have been announcing as 'nearly finished' for the last nine years is at last done. As we look on it with pride and admiration we involuntarily hum the *Nunc dimittis*, for, curiously, with its completion, after having struggled so many years to fit these quarters for economical and satisfactory library administration, we must now make our plans for a new building and must indeed, after having seen the completion of this monumental work, 'depart in peace' and leave it for others to enjoy. The question of the new library building is one of so profound importance that I discuss it separately.

New library building. It is fitting to put on record the reasons why I no longer oppose but strongly favor a separate building for the state library. A half century ago it was settled by the state to be the proper policy, and a suitable building for that time was erected. The developments of the last 50 years have greatly strengthened the reasons that made it plain then that a growing library should not be housed in an administrative building. That library building was torn down in 1883 to make room for the approaches to the new capitol. The books were stored in temporary quarters under the assembly chamber. In 1889 they were moved to the present rooms, which had never been planned for library use. It was common remark at the time that these rooms would be needed by state departments and that when the capitol was finished there must of course be a new library building. Feeling keenly the need of money for the great new work planned in connection with the library, I proposed that we use the attic of the capitol for our books

and thus free the large sum which a new building would cost to be used as an endowment for the new library work. This plan required that we cut the lofty stories into two or three by mezzanine floors and that the space be used, not as planned for rooms of state, royal in size, but as space is used in the great office buildings in New York where rent is so high that strict economy is the custom. If the legislature and the departments were willing to contract their quarters and economize closely in space used, we might by fitting up the rooms in the attic under the sloping roof, store our books and do our work in the present building for another generation. But this plan has now been made impracticable. The chief space depended on, over both the senate and assembly chambers, has recently been occupied by the great ventilating ducts which not only render that space no longer available but also cut off communication with our other chief reliance, the fifth story of the east front which in turn has now been assigned to other uses. Neither the legislature nor any of the departments have been found willing to consent to my plan, but on the contrary insist that the state having built a great palace of which it is proud, its rooms must be kept on the liberal scale befitting the magnitude of the building. So far from condensing present quarters they insist that they must soon have more room to meet the steadily increasing public business. The new capitol is already full and the departments of the comptroller, state engineer, banks and the other offices fill the entire old state house and all the space in geological hall not occupied by the state museum.

We therefore face this situation : we can get no more room from other departments and already by act of legislature several of our most used rooms have been taken from us to meet the urgent needs of the senate committees ; we have been cut off from the use of the attic space as planned, and finally, most of the very people whose support was expected for our economical suggestion have told us that the great rich state of New York, owning by far the finest state library on the continent, can afford a suitable, permanent, fire-proof building for its use and ought not to be willing to 'tuck it away in the attic' of an administrative building. We have studied the problem with great care and have done the best possible under the circumstances with our present temporary quarters, which are now

near completion. The attitude of the legislature, the state officials and departments, and of the people themselves seem to make it clear that we can not continue long in our present quarters and that a new building is inevitable. The regents after long discussion of the subject unanimously reached the same conclusion, and we are now carefully avoiding in the present building any expense which will be wasted when we move.

The question is frequently raised as to the adequacy of the new capitol for the business of the state. Investigation uniformly results in the decision that more room must be provided somewhere, and naturally every one recognizes that the most practical solution is to utilize for the administrative departments the great space devoted to the state library and to provide a new building better adapted to its peculiar uses.

There is another strong reason understood only by students of library problems. Manufacturing has become cheaper and with increased intellectual activity the number of new books published annually grows constantly, the record for 1897 being higher than ever before. The smaller library with limited room and limited means for care is compelled to become a workshop rather than a reservoir and to limit its contents to books actually needed in that community, or pertaining specially to it. But the man with least respect for modern books will admit that there should be somewhere as complete a collection as possible of everything published so that in the future it may be consulted if necessary for historical purposes. This marvelous development in book making throws on the state the responsibility for keeping a great reference collection not alone for the use of the state officers but for each of the 1136 institutions in the University and for every citizen of the state. The state library when founded in 1818 by act of legislature was 'a public library for the use of the government and the people of the state.' No one will question that New York with its 6,000,000 people can afford to keep at least one copy of every book which comes into its possession and to pass it on to posterity as a record of the mental activity of the time, even if its practical use has long been outgrown. Our state library therefore must no longer be looked upon as a mere workshop for such state officers as make investigations, but as the great reservoir of the learning of the past

to be drawn on as needed by the entire state. To this central depository each of the 1000 or more public libraries in the state can send books given to them which they can not afford to keep. Duplicates will be weeded out but one copy of each will be kept. This involves the provision of a building many times larger than would be necessary with the old conception of keeping only such books as are in active demand.

Much can be gained by recognizing the important lesson learned in other states and countries under similar conditions. There is no question among experts on these points:

1 It is impracticable to house a great and rapidly growing library in an administrative building. It is merely a matter of time when one or the other is sure to be crowded out.

2 A library must have ample provision for future growth. There is hardly a library in christendom that has not made the mistake of allowing too little room for future additions.

3 The costly mistake has invariably been made of delaying the commencement of work on the new building till it is impossible to complete it properly by the time it is needed and there is a resulting waste and inconvenience in administration which serves as a warning to others.

4 Unless plans are thoroughly considered and decided on before work is begun, there will be serious loss because of alterations and the final expense of a satisfactory building will be increased.

Profiting by these lessons it is evident that if work were begun immediately on plans for the new library it would be impossible to complete them as soon as it will be urgently needed. Any delay will be an ultimate and serious loss to the state and will diminish the chances of securing a wholly satisfactory building. The great national library has this year been completed within the time and within the appropriation first proposed, and is pronounced by many experts as satisfactory a public building as has ever been erected in this or any other country. If the plans for the new state library could be absolutely completed and the work let by contract to responsible bidders under provision of forfeiture if they failed to complete it within the specified time, and we could repeat the experience of the general government at Washington by building

within the appropriation and within the time a library that experts would pronounce the best of its kind yet erected, there would be found few citizens of the state who would question the wisdom of the necessary appropriation. If on the other hand work were to be begun on a half considered plan, and we were to repeat on a smaller scale the sad experience of the present capitol, the vote would be overwhelming against trying to relieve the necessities of even so worthy an institution as the library.

There seems to be common agreement that the only satisfactory location for the new building is between the present capitol and Swan street. The buildings on this space are most of them old and cheap and there would be little loss in their removal. It has always been understood that this square must be cleared when the capitol was completed, to give any proper approach, so that it would be fair to say that the requisite site was already provided, for it would cost no more to clear it for a library building than for the open park that would be necessary for any satisfactory treatment of the present capitol unless a handsome public edifice in harmony with the capitol is there erected.

I recommend, in view of all the facts, that the regents ask for a small appropriation which would enable them to secure, probably most wisely by open competition, plans from our best architects so that before a definite proposition is made to the legislature we may have designs for a building which in its practical convenience and in its architectural features shall command respect and admiration.

PUBLICATIONS

This very important work of a central library caring for the interests of the whole state grows each year as might be expected. We have now printed 70 syllabuses and we foresee the time when on every important subject of human interest we shall have one of these cheap efficient guides to be used not alone for university extension lectures and for clubs but for individual students who wish the advice of experts and carefully selected and annotated lists of books. These manuals are sold for a nominal price of 5 or 10 cents which protects them against waste. They are often more useful to the student working alone or to the small club than a costly book less adapted to their peculiar wants. The ablest men in the state have generously contributed their services in preparing

these syllabuses and, as the editions are exhausted, are revising and keeping their work up to date. The public library of the early 20th century will have as one of its recognized departments this comprehensive plan of systematic printed guidance. In many cases it will do better work and cost only a small fraction as much as to give the personal assistance which in the last 10 years has become so prominent a function of all libraries that do the efficient, aggressive educational work which the public now demands of this central institution of home education.

Our legislative bulletin holds its place as the authority for the whole country on matters of comparative state legislation. The extra number issued the past year on state finance statistics, 1890 and 1895, and appended to the report for 1896, proved specially valuable. A fair specimen of the appreciation of the best authorities is given in the editorial from the *New York tribune* reprinted on p. 149-50 of the regents report for 1897.

The author and subject catalogue of additions in 1364 pages is the largest bibliographic work we have yet printed. It has served as a guide to hundreds of libraries using the decimal classification, being the most authoritative exemplification of that system which is now so much more widely used than any other. The growth of our library is however too rapid to admit of printing more of these general class lists. This was so much delayed at the printers that its usefulness as a guide to the best recent books was largely destroyed. With our present system of contract public printing we shall seldom be able to get a volume of this size printed promptly enough to justify its cost. Instead we shall hereafter print smaller class lists or general catalogues of the best books only. These issued in October and again in March or April will serve as guides of the best books published and of those which may be bought with assurance that the regents will approve them. Such printed instruction is greatly needed by our 1000 libraries, including both public libraries under our supervision and those in teaching institutions of the University.

We have issued a catalogue of the medical books and six more bibliographies, *Colonial New England*, *Travel in North America*, *History of the 17th century*, *Japan*, *Venice* and *Out-of-door books*. The \$500 library of the best books for schools met a marked want,

and a second edition was called for within a few weeks. A similar piece of valuable work was done in the selection of 500 books and 35 periodicals for the libraries of the state hospitals for the insane. This list serves not only for selection but as a printed catalogue for use by the 22000 inmates of the 11 hospitals, for whom, under the new law, the regents are authorized to supply libraries. We have also issued during the year new lists on money, social science and biology and of books for young people, besides selecting and publishing four more general lists for traveling libraries and revising lists for 13 other subjects formerly published.

Mere mention of some of these activities of the past year will be a revelation to those who have not watched the rapid development of this work, than which the University has never done anything more important or yielding better educational returns to the state for the time and money given to it.

State library			
Brief title	Copies	Pages	Price postpaid
Annual report, 1894. v. 77 (bound) . . .	1200	1378	75c.
<i>Bulletins</i>			
Additions 3 (bound)	2000	854	75c.
Additions 4. Medical division, 1895 . . .	1000	130	15c.
Bibliography 2-4	2000	74	10c.
Legislation 7. Summary for 1896	2000	113	15c.
Legislation 8. State finance statistics, 1890 and 1895	2000	54	10c.
<i>Home education</i>			
Annual report of extension department, 1895. v. 3 (bound)	1000	408	75c.
<i>Bulletins</i>			
15 Class list of a \$500 library for schools. Ed. 2	3000	36	5c.
16 Report of public libraries division, 1895	2000	164	15c.
17 Report of extension teaching division, 1895	2000	44	5c.
18 Library for N. Y. state hospitals	4000	26	5c.
19 Report of summer school division, 1896	2000	78	10c.
20 Report of public libraries division, 1896	2000	167	15c.

<i>Syllabuses, containing bibliographies</i>		Copies	Pages	Price postpaid
65 Kelley, E. S.	Art of listening to music.	1200	16	5c.
66 Goodyear, W. H.	Ancient statues and their modern critics.....	1000	16	5c.
	Illustrated supplement	1000	16	10c.
67 Curtis, Mrs J. K.	Macbeth.....	1000	33	10c.
68 Curtis, Mrs J. K.	Othello	1000	38	10c.
	Levermore, C. H. Bibliographic notes on N. Y. political leaders.....	300	14	5c.
Reprints of syllabuses 20, 43, 47, 55, 57..		4400	147	.....
<i>Traveling library finding lists; annotated</i>				
4	Miscellaneous lists, 50 books each	3700	32	2c. ea.
1	Young people's library, list 25 books...	1000	8	2c.
	List of 50 v. on money.....	500	8	2c.
	" 100 v. " social science.....	600	12	2c.
	" 10 v. " biology	1000	4	2c.
Reprints of 13 miscellaneous lists, and lists on economics and agriculture.....		21500	222	2c. ea.

PRINTING SUMMARY	1894		1895		1896		1897	
	No.	Copies	No.	Copies	No.	Copies	No.	Copies
Books, bulletins and hand- books								
State library	2	7 000	4	7 700	1	2 000	4	7 000
Public libraries	19	35 000	30	78 500	18	24 500	26	36 300
Library school .....	....	.....	1	5 000	....	.....	....	.....
	21	42 000	35	91 200	19	26 500	30	43 300
Blank forms, not including stationery								
State library	25	33 650	19	15 800	25	38 100	48	73 080
Public libraries	22	24 025	19	26 300	17	47 900	39	46 030
Library school	7	3 400	2	1 200	7	2 400	6	3 070
	54	61 075	40	43 300	49	88 400	93	122 180
Circulars								
State library	3	1 400	12	4 400	7	3 100	15	5 740
Public libraries	21	19 600	10	8 300	14	23 000	17	15 000
Library school	4	1 900	9	2 900	4	200	28	5 600
	28	22 900	31	15 600	25	26 300	60	26 340
Total	103	125 975	106	150 100	93	141 200	183	191 820



Room 35 Telephone closet and card catalogue



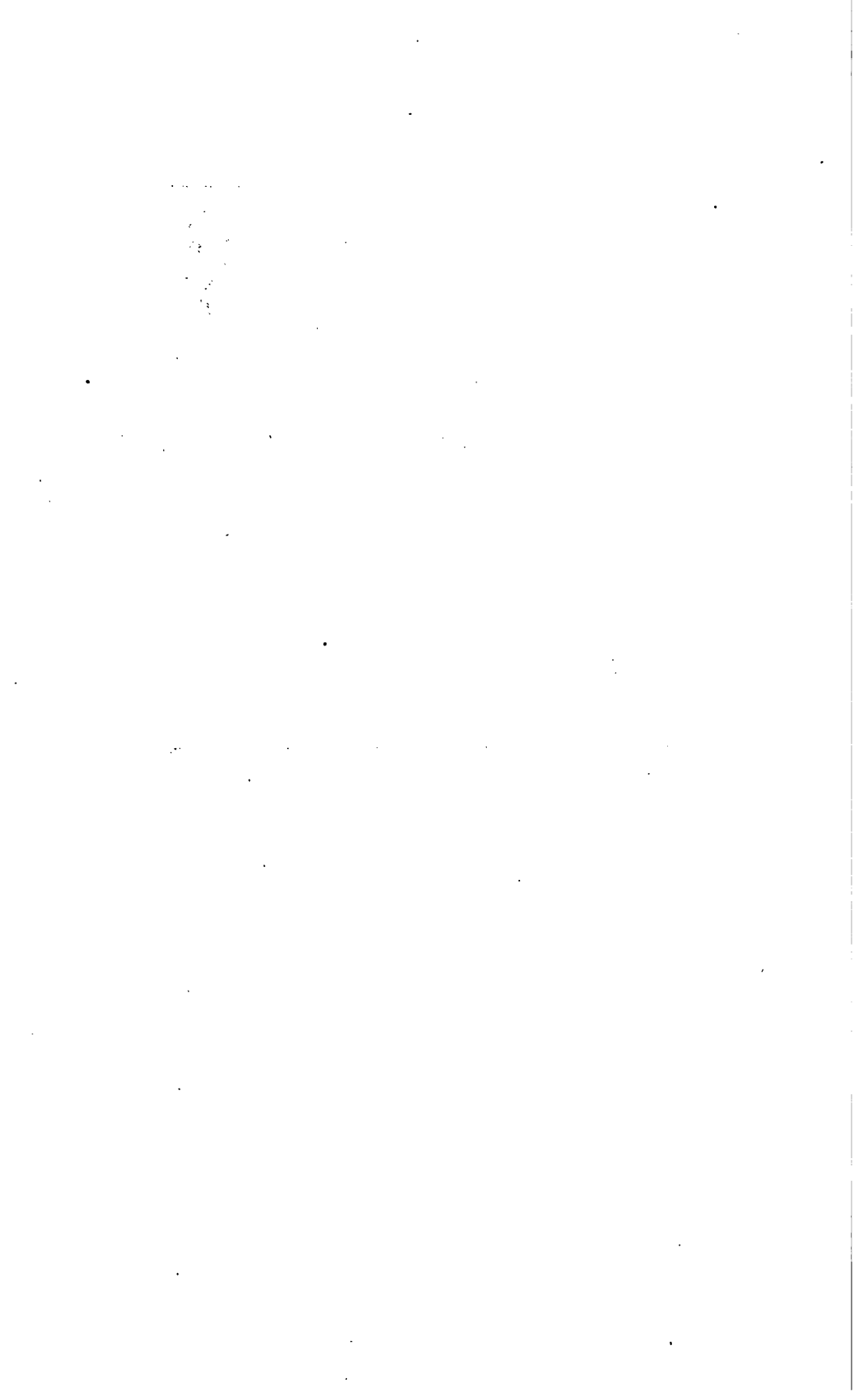
Room 35 Central reference room, looking north



Room 38 Second law reading room. Vista looking south through eight rooms



Room 41a Looking north. Director's office



EDUCATION DIVISION

Here we have added 473 volumes, 176 of them gifts, making a total of 4663 bound volumes. We had during the year gifts of 3524 new educational pamphlets. 150 volumes of catalogues representing 60 different colleges have been bound the past year by decades and we are as fast as limited means allow building up one of the strong education libraries of the country. Representative as we are of 1136 institutions of higher education in the richest state in the Union, our education library merits more than any other single department the money to make the additions demanded by the growing public interest in these matters.

LAW DIVISION.

We are credited with the best general law library in the country. Last year it grew from 55948 to 58014. 807 of these new books were bought and 1259 were gifts or exchanges. 1660 of the additions continued sets already on our shelves. Since 1889 the volumes bought annually have varied from 528 to 901 and gifts from 638 to 1663, and the continuations have also practically doubled.

The following table shows rate of increase in the law library from 1889 to date :

YEAR	Volumes bought, including continuations	Gifts or exchanges	Total additions	Continuations bought, given, or exchanged
1889	528	638	1166	
1890	850	718	1568	
1891	872	638	1510	958
1892	901	993	1894	1013
1893	747	1580	2327	2019
1894	900	1663	2563	1765
1895	626	1059	1685	1377
1896	817	1215	2032	1607
1897	807	1259	2066	1660

Among the rare volumes added are :

Australian jurist. v. 1-5

British Columbia reports. v. 1-3

Ceylon law reports. 18 v.

Indiana laws, 1816-17

Minnesota laws, 1853

North Carolina ordinances, 1861-62

South Australian law reports. 25 v.

Tennessee acts, 1861-62

Texas convention journal, 1868-69

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

The archivist, George R. Howell, reports as follows for his division :

During the past year my time has been occupied in making searches for services in the revolutionary war, in conducting the correspondence connected with inquiries sent directly to me or referred to me for answer from the office of the secretary of the University and the secretary of state, and in making out certificates of such service. This work alone has taken not only my official time but encroached on the afternoon, so that with other duties and frequent interruptions by visitors to the library in search of information on a great variety of subjects, I have given to the library not only the half day according to the direction of the regents but also on an average about two hours of every afternoon. I have been compelled to do this in order to keep abreast of the work. In addition to the ordinary care of the ms. collection I have secured six portraits to be added to the autograph collection of the signers of the declaration of independence, the commercial value of which collection is now estimated at \$20000. I have had but little time for continuing the index of the Clinton papers, but have utilized whatever time was available. I have prepared and arranged under one alphabet a supplementary index of the marriages recorded in the archives of the state, containing those recorded in a volume of *Marriage bonds* recently found, and other lists published at different times, now out of print. This supplement is printed as *History bulletin*, no. 1. Bulletin no. 2 of the same series will contain a transcript of *General entries*, v. 1, the earliest volume of executive records in the archives of the state. This bulletin will be a copy *verbatim et literatim* of the greater portion of the volume and a calendar of the remainder, and will be supplemented by a full index.

It is recommended that the contents of some 31 other volumes be also edited by the archivist and published by the University with

the understanding that documents of no special historical value or full of repetitious verbiage may be printed only in the calendar giving the essential points. These might be printed in five or six volumes octavo of fair usable size and would open to the world the contents of these manuscript books that are supposed by many to contain an invaluable amount of history hidden away from the sight of men. While these books do contain much of the colonial history of the state they have been searched by writers, and the general history therein contained has been published in various works accessible to all. It is the personal history that will be of interest to genealogists, biographers and the descendants of the families represented in these volumes.

I recommend that the University publish at once, so far as obtainable, lists of the colonists who came from Holland 1624 to 1700, of the Palatine settlers, 1711 to 1713, and of the Scotch colonists of 1738 to 1740. Lists of New England colonists have been printed in private publications which are in the state library, but no effort has been made to publish an entire list (so far as known) of the colonists of the state of New York. It would be impossible to secure a perfect list of these colonists, but a considerable number could be found in various lists in the archives of the state that would be of great interest and value to the descendants of those who laid the foundations of the state, particularly as the records frequently state in what town they previously resided in the fatherland.

MEDICAL DIVISION

772 volumes have been added, making a total of 7628, the reduced appropriation limiting the amount of our buying. This department deserves a more liberal annual appropriation to enable it to do the beneficent work for the whole state for which it was planned. The large collection of serials and the increasing annual expense for binding which it involves diminishes just so much the amount available for new books. That the collection may grow symmetrically, the appropriation should be large enough to meet the current demand for serials and binding without interfering with the building up of a well-balanced medical library.

The comfort of our readers has been greatly increased by the use of room 33 as a medical reading room. The current periodicals

and most used reference books are conveniently arranged there and are much appreciated by physicians and students. As soon as the completion of the shelving on the fifth floor enables us to move genealogy and local history to their permanent place the rooms south of 33 will furnish the necessary shelving and reading space for the medical library.

WOMAN'S LIBRARY

Additions bulletin no. 3 issued during the past year includes all the books in the woman's library to April 1, 1894. The collection is marked in all our catalogues by W preceding the class number.

The woman's library as exhibited at the World's Columbian exposition was divided into three parts; viz, books, work in literary clubs and classes, and work for the press and periodicals, the material having been gathered by prominent literary clubs. It is hoped that each woman's club in the state will show its continued interest by appointing a committee whose duty it shall be to see that a copy of every book or pamphlet issued by a member of the club is sent to this unique collection in the state library. With a few unimportant exceptions, the collection includes specimens of the work of all the woman writers in New York during the latter part of the 18th and early 19th centuries. The writers of our own day should be even more fully represented, that the growth of the collection may correspond with the increasing literary activity of the women of the state.

ACQUISITION

All statistics refer to bound volumes unless pamphlets are specified.

GROWTH 1894-97	TOTAL VOLUMES IN LIBRARY				VOLUMES ADDED 1897		
	Oct. 1 1894	Oct. 1 1895	Oct. 1 1896	Oct. 1 1897	Gifts, ex- changes and bind- ing	Bought	Total
General library	130 562	136 510	142 542	149 920	3 792	3 586	7 378
Law division	52 231	53 916	55 948	58 014	1 259	807	2 066
	182 793	190 426	198 490	207 934	5 051	4 393	9 444
Traveling libraries	14 121	20 865	27 027	33 439	.....	6 412	6 412
	196 914	211 291	225 517	241 373	5 051	10 805	15 856
Duplicates	76 575	77 860	79 152	108 111	503	.....	503
Total	273 489	289 151	304 669	349 484	5 554	10 805	16 359

The library has grown from 198,490 volumes reported last year to 207,934 in the state library proper, with 33,439 volumes in the traveling and extension libraries and 108,111 duplicates, bringing the total up to 349,484.

Aside from the traveling libraries and duplicates the additions of the year were 9,444 volumes and 12,478 pamphlets making a total of 21,922 volumes and pamphlets. Of these only 4,393 volumes were bought. 5,051 volumes and 12,478 pamphlets came in by gifts and exchange, including 1,660 volumes made by binding pamphlets and 759 by binding serials.

The present composition of the library is shown in detail in the classified summary, table E, p. 53-55 where under each of the 100 main divisions of the library are given the total volumes now on hand, the number added during the year, with their cost, the cost of serials in that subject for the year, and also the total subject cards and the number added for the year. Such a table enables any one interested to study the development of the library and is a protection against the one sided growth that sometimes takes place without any of the responsible officers realizing the facts. This constitution of the library is also shown in the 10 main classes as follows:

CLASS	VOLUMES			Serials cost 1897	SUBJECT CARDS	
	Total	1897			Total	Added 1897
		Added	Cost			
General works.....	18 029	656	\$560 56	\$480 82	5 580	608
Philosophy	1 941	88	73 28	41 08	1 037	175
Religion	12 987	348	284 13	55 21	7 405	3 758
Sociology	a 32 144	3 969	3 578 11	1 165 98	13 298	856
Philology	2 713	73	64 33	34 10	2 434	1 234
Science	11 024	439	355 61	382 30	8 729	536
Useful arts.....	19 612	1 433	1 641 26	798 80	8 880	2 019
Fine arts.....	2 958	274	547 22	104 74	3 003	1 159
Literature	12 736	661	629 82	25 38	11 651	1 079
History	37 395	1 503	2 266 16	204 65	33 916	2 311
	a151 539	9 444	\$10 000 48	\$3 293 06	95 933	13 735

Order department. 1182 orders were sent to agents, making with the 621 orders outstanding Oct. 1, 1896 a total of 1803; 1082 orders were filled and 63 canceled, leaving 658 orders outstanding

a Not including the volumes in the law library before Sep. 18, 1880.

Oct. 1, 1897. These figures do not include the much larger orders for traveling and extension libraries in the public libraries division, or those sent to auction agents. These are not placed on the order book, but press copies are taken of traveling library orders and the sale catalogues serve as a record of auction bids. A large number of books are also bought, without orders, from the weekly shipments of new books sent on approval by our New York agents.

Important additions. The classified statistics in tables E and F, p. 53-57 show compactly and clearly how expenditure has been distributed over the different divisions of the library. The following are the most important additions of the year:

GENERAL WORKS

Oud-Holland. v. 1-12. 1883-94

Graphic. v. 1-48. 1869-93

L'illustration. v. 1-34. 1843-59

RELIGION, SOCIOLOGY AND PHILOLOGY

Omont, *ed.* Vetus testamentum Graece; codex Sarravianus-Colbertinus

Journal des sciences militaires. v. 44-133. 1836-58

Österreichische militärische zeitschrift. 120v. 1819-48

Le spectateur militaire. v. 1-153. 1826-78

Oxford university. Calendar. v. 1-83. 1810-94

Forcellini. Totius Latinitatis lexicon. 6v.

SCIENCE

L' aéronaute. v. 1-13. 1868-80

Sargent. Silva of North America. v. 10

Tryon. Manual of conchology. Ser. 1, v. 16, ser. 2, v. 10

Elliot. Monograph of the felidae

USEFUL ARTS

Society of arts. Transactions. 55v. 1783-1844

Clinical society of London. Transactions. 13v. 1878-90

New Sydenham society. Publications. 79v.

Archiv für anatomie und entwicklungsgeschichte. 1877-94

Archiv für mikroskopische anatomie. v. 1-39. 1865-92

Germany—Gesundheitsamt. Arbeiten. v. 1-12. 1886-96

Obstetrical society of London. Transactions. v. 1-35. 1859-93

Institution of mechanical engineers. Proceedings. v. 12-45. 1860-93

Elektrotechnische zeitschrift. v. 1-16. 1880-95

Annales des mines. 46v. 1871-93

Journal of gas lighting. v. 1-36. 1849-80

Fletcher. Foreign bookbindings in the British museum

FINE ARTS AND LITERATURE

Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen sammlungen des allerhöchsten kaiserhauses. v. 18

Architectural publication society. Detached essays and illustrations

Guérinet. Nancy; architecture, beaux-arts, monuments

Furtwängler. Masterpieces of Greek sculpture

Gonse. La sculpture française depuis le 14^e siècle

Guérinet. La sculpture française contemporaine

Muther. History of modern painting. 3v.

Schwarz. L'art russe

Plain-song and mediaeval music society. Publications. 8v.

Seidl. Music of the modern world. 2v.

Illustrated sporting and dramatic news. v. 1-37. 1874-92

Greene. Life and complete works. 15v.

Botticelli. Drawings for Dante's Divina commedia

HISTORY

Muller. Remarkable maps of the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries. v. 5-6

Mackenzie. Castles of England. 2v.

Gibb & Skelton. Royal house of Stuart

Italy-Colombiana, Reale commissione. Raccolta di documenti e studi. 11v.

Ricci. Antonio Allegri da Correggio

Ströhl. Deutsche wappenrolle

Bourgeois. France under Louis 14

Kjøbenhavn, Dansk historisk forening. Historisk tidsskrift. v. 1-35. 1840-95

Gifts. The most significant item of the year is the consolidated gift list omitted in the reports for 1895 and 1896 and printed in a single alphabet in this report, appendix 1. The gifts for the three years reach the magnificent total of 8975 volumes, 152,998 pamphlets and

6945 other pieces. The first thought of the reader will be that this splendid showing must include a great number of books and pamphlets printed by the state which unduly swells the totals, but examination of the statistics at the end of the gift list will show that these are not included and that we have also received from the state and its various departments as additions to our duplicate department for exchange with other libraries 31816 volumes and 120,650 pamphlets. The grand total of the additions to the library and to the duplicate department which have come without payment during the past three years is therefore 40791 volumes, 273,648 pamphlets and 6945 other pieces, or a grand total of 321,384 pieces to be received and stored, and, vastly more important, to be put as rapidly as practicable into the libraries of the state and country and into leading libraries abroad where they will do most good.

In our own publications we are reducing the number printed of some and increasing others so as to avoid paying for more than necessary to supply satisfactorily the legitimate demand. Our great effort is to put all our publications into permanent depositories. One copy on the shelves of a library, catalogued, indexed and made available to the whole public, is worth perhaps as much as 100 copies distributed at random to individuals.

The special effort made during the past few months, by our reference assistant, George F. Bowerman, to collect city documents, health reports, foreign statistical publications and matter relating to patriotic societies has resulted in large additions to the library in these subjects.

UTILIZATION

Catalogues. 33138 new cards were added to our main catalogue, 16344 author cards, 13735 subject cards and 3059 title cards. These statistics, however, by no means represent the work of the catalogue department as a large number of the books added are continuations of sets already catalogued for which new entries are made on the old cards. The whole of one cataloguer's time is spent on these continuations. The list of 27 catalogues printed as a leaflet for the convenience of readers and reproduced below, gives an idea of the extent of this indispensable work. The cost of proper catalogues and indexes is the most appalling feature in library management, and yet for 50 years the best minds at home and abroad

have studied the problem without finding any solution beyond the economies and improved methods which we have already fully adopted. A great collection of books without a proper catalogue is not a library, but a mere mob of books, and in its usefulness may fairly rank with the mob as compared with a well trained regiment. 100 disciplined men will handle a mob of 10000, and a library properly catalogued and administered is easily worth a random collection of books of 10 times its size. Whatever the cost of cataloguing, it must be faced, as the most essential thing in making a library useful. Readers who themselves have never learned to use these aids sometimes forget that without them the librarian would find it impossible to answer their demands, and that it is after all the catalogue that makes it possible for the library to serve them properly.

PRINTED AND MANUSCRIPT CATALOGUES

*Author***General**

Catalogue, 1855. (Printed)

Card catalogue, 1855-89. (In boxes, room 35)

New card catalogue, 1889-date. (In drawers, room 35)

Alphabetic list of recent pamphlets. (In drawers, room 35)

Alphabetic list of pamphlets on bibliography and library economy.
(In drawers, room 51)

Law

Consolidated author catalogue, 1818-82. (Mounted in book form,
room 37)

Card catalogue, 1882-date. (In drawers, room 37)

*Subject***General**

Catalogue, 1872. (Printed)

“ 1st supplement, 1872-82. (Printed) } Arranged
Card supplement, 1882-89. (In drawers, room 31a²) } alphabetically

Card catalogue, 1889-date. (In drawers, room 35)

Shelflist. (Shelflister's desk, room 34)

Special*Bibliography*

Catalogue of the books on bibliography, typography and engraving. 1858. (Printed. Included in author catalogue in boxes)

Law

Catalogue, 1882. (Printed)

Subject index of law additions, 1883-93. (Printed)

Card catalogue, 1894-date. (In drawers, room 37)

Consolidated catalogue of statute law and state papers, 1818-78.
(Mounted in book form, room 37)

1879-89, *see* New York state library. Annual reports. (Printed,
room 37)

Card catalogue, 1890-date. (In drawers, room 37)

Maps

Catalogue, 1856; maps, mss. engravings, coins, etc. (Printed)

Card supplement, 1857-89. (In boxes, room 35)

Manuscripts

Catalogue, 1856. (Printed)

“ supplementary, 1874. (Printed)

Card supplement, 1875-date. (In boxes, room 35)

Medicine

Additions to medical division, 1895. (Printed)

Portraits and engravings

Catalogue, 1856. (Printed)

Card supplement, 1857-date. (In boxes, room 35)

All but the following subjects are practically complete in the
card catalogue in drawers.

030-090	200	340	973
100	328	912	975-979

GENERAL LOCATION OF SUBJECTS

Class no.	Room	Class no.	Room
010-020	51 and 51a	700	44 ³
030-040	35	800-820	45
050	35 ³	830-860	44 ³
060-090	45n ³	870-890	45s ³
100	42 ³	900-917.3	32 ³
200	42 ³ and 44 ³	917.4-922	31 ³
300-359	44 ²	923-927	32a ² and 31 ²
360	44 ³	928	31 ³
370	44	929	32a
380-390	46 ²	930-940	44 ³
400	44 ³	950-972	33 ³
500	44 ³	973-974.29	32 and 31a
600	44 ³	974.3-999	31a
610	33, 34 and 34a		

It will be seen from this list that in addition to the general card catalogue, separate lists are kept of the law books, statute law and state papers, manuscripts, portraits and engravings, and also of the recent unbound pamphlets. All the more important pamphlets are accessioned, put into binders, and are catalogued in the general card catalogue.

Indexes. For convenience of readers and as an aid in reference work, selection of books, etc. we also keep the following card indexes :

New York cases and briefs of counsel. This much used index includes Court of appeals cases, 1847–date, Supreme court cases, 1874–date, and cases argued before miscellaneous courts, 1892–date. The following printed form is used in indexing :

Court of appeals	vol.	case
Supreme court	vol.	case
Miscellaneous courts	vol.	case

New York legislative documents. An alphabetic author and subject card index of the documents of the senate and assembly. This index is complete for the past 50 years except for reports of committees on private claims and sets of annual reports which begin prior to 1843. All annual reports are entered under their general subject and are not analyzed. The index includes numberless special reports of legislative committees and of state officers often of very great value for reference. Without this consolidated index the documents of earlier years would be very nearly inaccessible.

Comparative legislation. A classified index of the session laws passed by all the American states and territories since 1890. Where possible the gist of each law is briefly but accurately stated, and even in the case of long general laws the few distinguishing features are usually indicated. The many reenactments are compared with previous laws and the precise points of amendment are brought out. A special index of constitutional amendments is kept, showing the result of popular votes upon them. This index and summary of laws for the current year is published each January for the use of the legislators and state officers in this and other states. (See appendix 2.)

Bibliographies and reference lists. The collection includes bibliographies on cards prepared by the library school students, rough notes of bibliographic work done in the reference department, and references to bibliographies in books and periodicals too short for entry in the main card catalogue. This material is filed in a case in the central reading room where it is constantly available. Clippings containing bibliographic lists and matter on sheets too large for the card drawers are kept in binders.

Current reviews. 10 leading American and English periodicals, *Academy*, *Athenaeum*, *Bookman*, *Critic*, *Dial*, *Literature*, *Literary world*, *Nation*, *Saturday review* and *Spectator*, are examined regularly and an alphabetic slip index of books noticed is made. Favorable or unfavorable comment is indicated by plus or minus signs. This work is done under the supervision of a member of the book board and has proved of much practical value. The same slips are made to serve as an alphabetic index of classified annotations on books.

Important articles on library economy. This aims to include a complete index to the following: *Library journal*, *Library notes*, *Public libraries*, *Monthly notes of the Library association of the United Kingdom*, *Library chronicle*, and *Library*, as well as to articles relating to libraries in Poole's *Index to periodical literature*. References to important articles on library economy appearing in any book or periodical not referred to above are included as soon as practicable.

Library economy in *Library journal*. A minute index to articles and brief notes on all subjects connected with library manage-

ment contained in the *Library journal* has been prepared by library school students as part of their requirement for graduation. Volumes 1-12 are completed and v. 13 to date will be added. This index is minutely classified, but author and title are not recorded. Exact reference is made to page and part of column; e. g. 37²⁸ is p. 37, column 2, eight ninths from the top.

Library architecture. The catalogue of the collection on library architecture which was prepared for the Comparative library exhibit at Chicago, 1893 has been made still more useful by including illustrations of library buildings in books and periodicals. All the illustrations in the *Library journal* have been indexed in this way.

Reading rooms. The use of the library has so greatly increased that we can no longer accommodate our readers satisfactorily. The loss of the special reading rooms for genealogy and local history proves a serious inconvenience to the many students of those subjects, as they have been driven to the already overcrowded central reading room and can no longer obtain access to the shelves.

The efficiency of the reference and loan departments would be greatly increased were the service of the library elevator strictly limited to the library territory. This can be brought about as soon as the elevator on the western staircase is permanently opened to the public. The new elevator is urgently needed, as public use of the library elevator adds seriously to the noise and confusion in the central reading room and the delay in getting books.

Children's use. We hold that it is not a matter of age but of proper behavior that determines who may use public books. Recent scientific study of the problems of childhood has brought statistical proof of what we have repeatedly urged, that it is the book more than the parent, the school or the teacher that influences the life of the young. To shut out from the state library, which is the central agency in this great work of home education, the very readers who will get from it most good would be setting a strange example to the thousand libraries of this state and ought not to be for a moment seriously considered. The old prejudice is wearing away as people understand the importance of making libraries attractive to boys and girls. The protection needed by adults is secured by separate rooms or extra care, but should never be a sufficient reason

for excluding any clean and properly behaved child who really wishes to see and handle and become more at home with the best books. A citizen of New York prominent in educational work told me recently that when he graduated from the Albany high school he was not allowed to go into the state library to read up for his graduating essay because being the youngest in his class he had not attained the 'years of discretion' fixed by the conservative rules of that day. He had never forgiven an institution guilty of so great an injustice. It is certainly safer to err on the side of making the library too easily accessible rather than the reverse. Till a new building makes a separate children's room possible, we have set apart several tables at one end of our main reading room and during the busiest part of the day a library school student is specially detailed to attend to the wants of our growing constituency among the children.

Evening use. During the six and a half months when the library was open evenings there were 6406 readers between 6 and 10 p. m. who called for 15254 volumes from the stacks, besides using many thousand volumes in the reading rooms, of which no record is kept. There has been a fivefold increase in the past five years in the use of the state library after six o'clock. From January to April 1893, 1886 books were called for, not counting the large use where readers go directly to the open shelves. In the same months last year 9133 books were thus brought to evening readers. Comparatively few men are so situated that they can command time in business hours to make investigations in a library. The majority however are able to utilize its privileges in the evening. The state has the books and building; the rooms are already warmed and are lighted by contract, so that it does not involve an extra dollar of expense for light or heat, and the wonderful resources of the library can be made available to all interested for the trifling cost of attendance. Scholars from a distance are more and more coming to Albany to make investigation for which our library has facilities ranking it with the foremost. Lawyers and public men after other business is transacted can often save an extra day in Albany by having access to the library in the evening. The complaint from these people with just claims on our facilities and from officers and employees of the state who are kept at their desks during the day, was just and

bitter when the legislature refused to allow the \$3000 a year which would have paid the total cost of keeping the library open from 6 to 10 p. m., including holidays, throughout the entire year. I hesitate to put in our printed records the fact that the legislature of this state when voting money so lavishly for many purposes less important should have refused the needed means for this beneficent work. The redeeming feature is the number of assurances from prominent members of both houses that the facts were not at all understood and that the appropriation failed because of the indifference of a few men with whom unfortunately the decision rested. We were assured that the vote would have been overwhelming to keep the library open if the facts had ever been brought before the legislature fairly. For lack of necessary help, we were compelled to close the library evenings from May 1 till Nov. 6 when because of the bitter complaint of those who wished to use it the regents took the following action:

The secretary stated that, as instructed by the regents, he had suspended the evening opening of the library because the needed appropriation for keeping it open had not been made by the last legislature. There had been many complaints and protests, but several leading members of the financial committees of the legislature had said that it was a mistake which would be corrected in the next supply bill, as it was not intended to close the library during the evening. It had been urged that in view of these statements the regents should open the library again and trust to the legislature to provide the necessary means.

Voted, That the state library be opened as usual till 10 p. m. till a decision is received from the ways and means committee whether they will make the needed appropriation for expenses.

Voted, That the regents make a statement to the ways and means committee during the first month of the session of the circumstances and the expense involved and if after consideration they decline to give the assurance that they will add this amount to the usual appropriation, that the library be closed except on the eight hours required by statute.

Loans. In a popular library the circulation of books is the chief index of activity and usefulness. In a great reference library it is very incidental and yet is an interesting illustration of the general growth. As will be seen by the following table there has been 3000% or more than a 30-fold gain since the reorganization of the library in 1889. Last year it grew again from 10897 to 14209, a gain of 30% in a single year. If the total figures are compared with the circulation of a great city library, they seem insignificant,

but this is as absurd as it would be to compare the circulation of a great metropolitan two-cent daily with that of a new volume by Herbert Spencer. To those who understand the character of our work, the figures give ground for pride and growing faith in future possibilities. The library has at present 1254 borrowers, including 65 who borrow only from the capitol library.

MONTHLY RECORD OF LOANS BY CLASS OCT. 1, 1896-SEP. 30, 1897

CLASS	1896			1897									Total
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	
000 General works...	111	148	163	204	223	193	163	170	96	121	62	80	1734
100 Philosophy	17	34	27	11	25	23	16	19	17	16	10	7	222
200 Religion	40	57	40	50	61	93	54	41	25	18	18	35	532
300 Sociology	165	94	226	242	191	256	197	132	110	89	80	125	1907
400 Philology	4	9	11	8	12	13	18	13	16	19	8	3	134
500 Science	51	30	38	37	48	70	54	37	37	32	38	18	490
600 Useful arts	25	54	37	33	44	76	51	30	42	26	35	24	477
700 Fine arts	33	44	43	41	48	47	37	30	18	15	13	31	400
800 Literature	272	361	345	421	508	559	569	498	389	352	253	288	4815
900 History	220	333	253	373	407	451	334	302	238	207	167	213	3498
Total 1897.....	938	1164	1183	1420	1567	1781	1493	1272	988	895	684	824	14209
“ 1896.....	752	866	917	1095	1046	1189	1102	904	871	811	645	699	10897
“ 1895.....	1028	1217	1034	1237	1313	1445	1157	1031	809	751	636	529	12187
“ 1894.....	1114	974	1100	1290	1390	1456	1343	1267	1020	656	670	559	12859
“ 1893.....	834	830	763	949	915	1004	922	820	744	495	401	518	9195
“ 1892.....	874	772	906	854	948	924	884	530	566	494	393	443	8588
“ 1891.....	456	547	539	730	695	675	537	639	464	338	292	264	6176
“ 1890.....	65	87	56	164	186	349	268	296	210	96	127	216	2120
“ 1889.....	....	....	....	24	50	30	56	42	80	78	27	82	469

Capitol library. During the year ending Sep. 30, 1897, 197 borrowers have been added to the capitol library register, making a total of 865 from the beginning, of whom 436 are still entitled to draw books. Of these 436 borrowers, 65 are temporary state employees who borrow from the capitol library only. During the past year 573 volumes were lent to state library borrowers, who even when not state employees, may take one volume at a time from the capitol library. Owing to lack of funds few new books were added to the capitol library during the year. The use of the library grew, however, from 6845 to 7806 or 14% showing that we have by no means reached the limit of our usefulness in this peculiar field.



Catalogue department, looking north



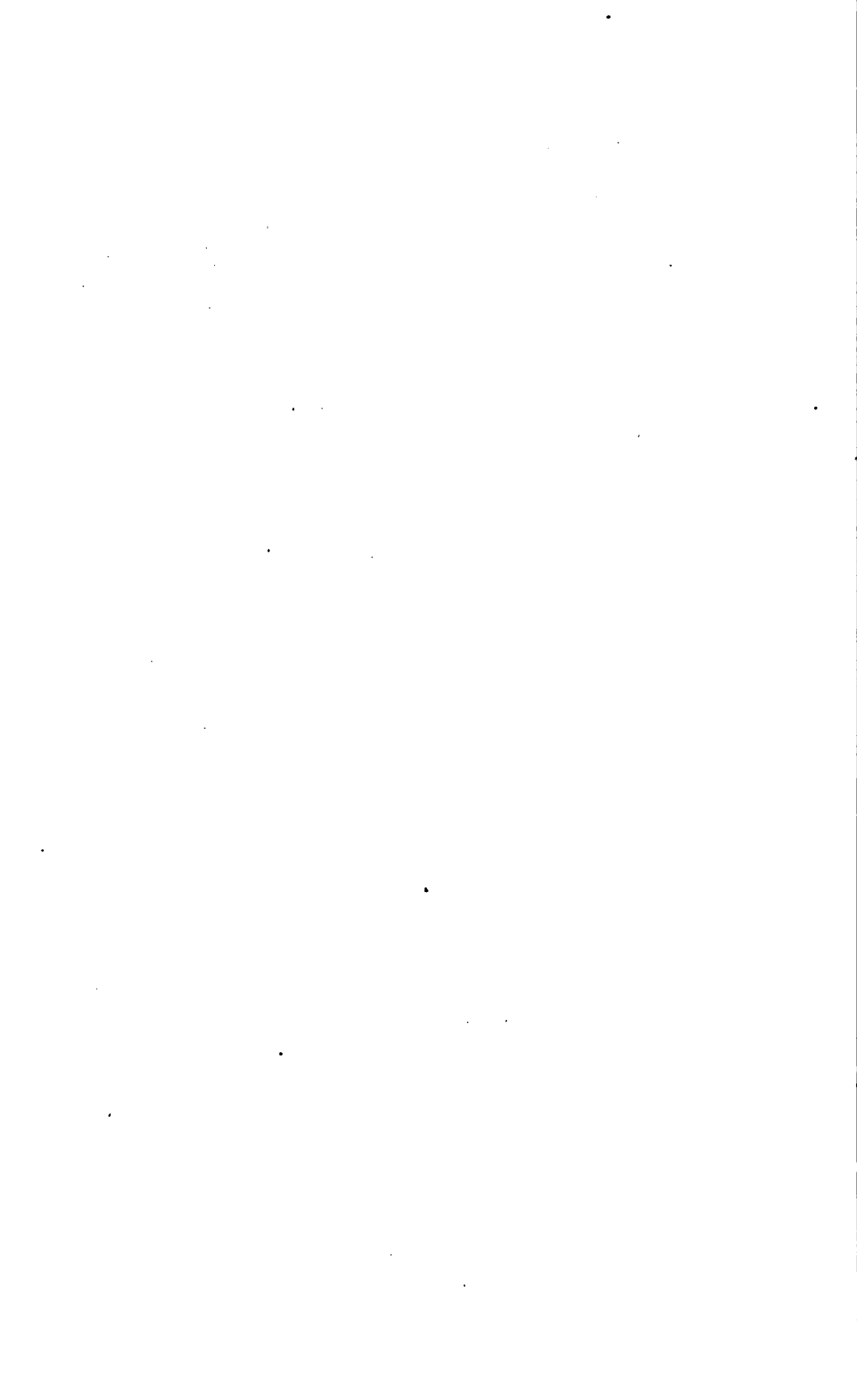
Room 51 Cataloguers' collection



Room 31a Library school lecture room



From room 31a looking southeast



USE OF CAPITOL LIBRARY BY CLASS 1894-97

CLASS	1894		1895		1896		1897	
	Circulation	Percentage	Circulation	Percentage	Circulation	Percentage	Circulation	Percentage
000 General works.....	124	2.34	145	1.5	109	1.5	127	1.63
100 Philosophy	7	.13	22	.2	14	.2	10	.13
200 Religion.....	51	.95	89	.9	23	.3	24	.31
300 Sociology	97	1.83	158	1.6	144	2.1	97	1.24
400 Philology	-----	-----	2	.0	2	0.2	1	.01
500 Science	49	.91	96	1.	59	.8	45	.58
600 Useful arts.....	53	1.	44	.4	33	.4	37	.47
700 Fine arts.....	80	1.51	148	1.5	91	1.3	73	.93
800 Literature.....	4119	77.72	7586	82.6	5476	80.	6603	84.59
900 History	721	13.61	1130	11.9	894	13.	789	10.11
Total	5300	100	9420	100	6845	100	7806	100

PRESERVATION

Binding. In new work our bindery turned out 1458 volumes in half morocco, 105 half duck, 411 cloth, 181 American Russia, or a total of 2155 volumes, which would have cost us at lowest contract prices \$2208.05. Besides this, other work done in the bindery brought the total product up to \$3108.30. Allowing 10% for depreciation of machinery, we have made a net gain of \$9.18 for the year, making the total gain since the bindery was started \$437.59. Thus we have secured, without loss, a better quality of work, greater protection against loss by fire, and the convenience of having the books accessible in our building.

Our six workmen have done more than in any previous year. In an effort to bind the most needed books first, we have been running behind till the arrears were so serious that a special effort has been made to bring them up to date. This has necessitated sending a large number of books to outside binders and has increased our binding expenses for the year more than \$1000. Owing to our own facilities, however, we were able to get a lower contract price for this binding and more satisfactory work than ever before. It is our purpose to keep abreast of the binding hereafter and throw the responsibility on the legislature if it fails to provide means for needed books.

A marked gain has been made during the past year in the gilding of call numbers on backs of the books. One binder was employed specially for this purpose and the great saving of time in finding books and arranging them on the shelves has more than justified the extra expense.

The revised form of binding slip now in use is reproduced below. 'N. Y. State library' is printed in the lowest of the six panels into which the back of the slip is divided, as the name of the library is gilded on all the books which we bind.

Binding no.		
Volumes	at	Total price
Color		
1 Light brown	4 Red	8 Dark green
2 Dark brown	5 Maroon	91 Light blue
3 Black	6 Olive	92 Yellow
39 Dark blue	7 Light green	93-99 Light drab
Style		
½ Mor. Cloth	½ Duck	½ Am. russia
Size		
Outside hight in centimeters must not exceed		
T	S	D
O	Q	F
F ⁴	F ⁵	F ⁶
15	17½	20
25	30	35
40	45	50
60		
Follow exactly arrangement of lines, punctuation, lettering, as on back of this slip, and general directions as sent in writing.		

Detailed statistics of work done in our own bindery are given in the following table and in table B, p. 50-51.

BINDERY ACCOUNT BY SIZE AND MATERIAL OCT. 1, 1896-SEP. 30, 1897

HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS NOT EXCEEDING	½ MOROCCO			½ DUCK			CLOTH			½ AM. RUSSIA			TOTAL	
	Vol.	Rate	Value	Vol.	Rate	Value	Vol.	Rate	Value	Vol.	Rate	Value	Vol.	Value
60	2	\$4 00	\$8 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	\$8 00
50	4	2 70	10 80	7	\$2 40	\$16 80	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	27 60
45	7	2 25	15 75	20	1 95	39 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	54 75
40	27	1 90	51 30	44	1 60	70 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	71	121 70
35	329	1 50	493 50	29	1 25	36 25	11	\$1 00	\$11 00	....	....	....	375	548 25
30	300	1 20	360 00	5	1 00	5 00	38	75	28 50	6	\$1 25	\$7 50	391	443 90
25	596	95	566 20	....	....	....	267	60	160 20	48	1 05	50 40	974	809 65
20	176	75	132 00	....	....	....	68	50	34 00	14	60	8 40	258	174 40
17.5	10	60	6 00	....	....	....	18	35	6 30	1	50	50	29	12 80
15	7	55	3 85	....	....	....	9	30	2 70	1	45	45	17	7 00
Total	1458	....	\$1 647 40	105	....	\$167 45	411	....	\$242 70	181	....	\$150 50	2 155	\$2 208 05

Work in unusual binding materials, or for other reason not included in the table:

1 vol. $\frac{1}{4}$ morocco, \$3; 4 vol. blank book style $\frac{1}{2}$ morocco, \$7; 1 vol. full duck, 95c; 1 vol. $\frac{1}{2}$ pigskin, \$1.20; 2 vol. full flex. morocco, \$4; 1 portfolio $\frac{1}{2}$ duck, \$1.60; 1 portfolio cloth 75c. Total, \$18.50.

Value of new binding in table, \$2208.05; value of other binding in table, \$18.50; 7222 lines extra lettering at 3c, \$216.66; 3858 gilding class and book numbers at 3c, \$115.74; 53 new titles at 10c, \$5.30; 205 new backs at 40c, \$82; 819+ hours of extra work at 50c, \$409.53; 3099+ mounts on paper guards at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, \$46.50; 301 mounts on muslin guards at 2c, \$6.02. Grand total, \$3108.30.

The increasing annual cost of our binding and serials is one of the most serious problems which confronts us, for so long as our annual appropriation remains the same as in 1889 this increase leaves less money each year for buying new books. To meet the demands of the time our serial list is necessarily a long one. In fact our annual outlay for serials has exactly doubled in the past seven years, increasing gradually from \$1646.51 in 1891 to \$3293.06 in 1897. The growth of the library by gift is even more rapid, but satisfactory as is the increase from both these sources it must be remembered that the larger part of these volumes come to us unbound and thus each diminishes by so much the purchasing power of the library.

Necessary repairs are also increasing. Books added 30 or 40 years ago begin to need rebinding and in case of those most used the demand is imperative. It has always been a source of pride to the lawyers of the state that the law library has been kept in so good condition and our reputation in this respect should be maintained. This however is a minor consideration compared with the evil of allowing the best general law library in the country to fall behind for want of sufficient funds to keep it in repair and at the same time supply the new books demanded by its readers.

The recataloguing of the state library constantly brings to light books needing rebinding. Earlier portions of the files of old and rare newspapers require attention and our invaluable collection of manuscripts should be critically examined, without farther delay, and put into proper condition. The state for want of a small outlay now, can not afford to risk the destruction of manuscripts which no money can replace. The legislature should recognize these difficulties and appropriate not less than \$5000 to keep the library in proper repair, thus leaving intact the original amount intended and urgently needed for buying new books.

DUPLICATE DIVISION

Bound duplicates. The total of 108,111 bound duplicates given on p. 20 is based on an estimate of the bound duplicates on hand in 1889 as 70000 and on the estimated addition of 11537 bound duplicates of University publications since that date. To these estimates have been added 17031 volumes of legislative documents received between Oct. 1, 1889 and Sep. 30, 1897 which, till now, have not been included in our statistics. There have also been added 9543 miscellaneous bound duplicates received during the same period and recorded from year to year. This gives an appar-

ance of accuracy to numbers which are really only approximate. When an actual count can be made it will necessarily vary from these figures, probably exceeding them, though under all the disadvantages of inaccessibility and inconvenience in handling, there is a steady outgo in sales and exchanges.

Unbound duplicates. The estimate of unbound duplicates on hand in 1889 was 30000. In addition to the 41851 unbound duplicates recorded since Oct. 1, 1889 it is estimated that 65968 unbound University publications, heretofore unrecorded, have been added to the division making a total of 137,819 unbound duplicates, and a grand total of 145,930 duplicates bound and unbound.

In future the annual additions from all sources will be included in the report that the work of the division may be fairly represented. For comparative statistics of duplicates see table D, p. 52.

Exchanges. The following volumes and pamphlets of New York state publications have been sent in the past five years from the library under the system of exchange to American and foreign states and territories and to various institutions in this and other countries :

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
^a Court of appeals reports.....	220	184	138	184	138
^a Supreme court reports	252	301	301	516	473
^a Legislative manual.....	44	44	44	44	44
Session laws	128	144	.....	153	260
Legislative journals and documents	2	660	2 940	.....	4 558
State library reports.....	127	474	350	.....	525
State library bulletins	428	1 837	1 975	1 125	2 260
State museum reports.....	339	480	668	.....	1 542
State museum bulletins.....	271	655	770	300	335
U. S. N. Y. regents reports.....	1 013	2 890	.....	1 800	1 418
U. S. N. Y. examination reports. ....	.....	.....	.....	700	815
U. S. N. Y. extension reports.....	.....	.....	.....	750	225
U. S. N. Y. regents bulletins....	3 185	8 758	2 384	3 340	6 175
U. S. N. Y. examination papers..	490	510	550	650	675
Other volumes and pamphlets...	514	225	1 416	750	307

^b 6 911 19 162 11 536 10 312 19 750

^a Not published by the state but bought from private firms and distributed by the state library to the states and territories.

^b This small total is due to the wholesale destruction by the burning of the state printer's office in 1892 of publications which would have been distributed in 1893.

In 1893 we sent out 6911 volumes, placing them in the leading libraries of the world where they would be preserved and be most useful. Last year we sent out under this system 19750 volumes, and this number would have been largely increased had we had possession of the new shelving which has from year to year been promised, and much of which has been built, but which for lack of a few finishing touches can not yet be used. For less than half the money the regents could by direct contract have had this shelving years ago and the state would have been greatly the gainer. The system of doing work in the library by sending it through the hands of commissions changing with the fluctuation of political parties, has been proved as inefficient and destructive of proper administration of the department as it is costly and wasteful of the taxpayer's money.

Owing to this lack of shelving it has also been impossible to start the real work with the miscellaneous duplicates. Exchanges of these duplicates have been made during the year with only six libraries and three individuals. Of the 482 volumes and 828 pamphlets received in this way, 115 volumes and 173 pamphlets valued at \$101.59 have been added to the library. 217 duplicates have been withdrawn for exchange and sale. The completion of one floor of new shelving in the north stack has enabled us to begin permanent arrangement of the duplicates. The current additions to the collection have been catalogued and shelved and some progress has been made on the arrears. The following form has been used in cataloguing the duplicates:

Class	Author					SALE DUPLICATE				
Source	.....								
	Title									
Accession no.	.....								
Date added	.....								
									
Date sold	Edition		Place		Publisher					
For \$	.....								
books or cash	Year	No. of vols. or pages.		Size	List price		Offered for			
									
To	BINDING		CONDITION		This book has no OWNERSHIP MARKS except					
			2 Poor		Bookplate					
			4 Fair		Written name					
			6 Good		Perforating stamp					
			8 Perfect		Embossing stamp					
					Ink stamp					
RETURN THIS PROMPTLY TO NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY										

By underscoring the edition and marks of ownership and classifying closely we get the cheapest and most convenient records for handling our duplicates. As books are sold or exchanged the slip is removed from the tray, and at any time by taking out the consecutive slips on any subject we have a complete catalogue of the books in which any applicant for exchange is interested. These can be mailed to other libraries wishing to exchange and accomplish the needed results with a minimum of expense. From the nature of this library it must serve as a central clearing house for the whole state and this duplicate department has a large and useful field on which it is just beginning to enter, as we are at last getting the shelving for which we have waited nine years.

LIBRARY SCHOOL

Classes for 1897. The fall term opened Wednesday, Sep. 30, with 33 students representing 12 states, the District of Columbia, and one foreign country as follows:

STATES	Senior	Junior	Total
New York.....	5	5	10
Massachusetts.....	4	3	7
Connecticut.....	3	1	4
Rhode Island.....		2	2
District of Columbia.....	1		1
Illinois.....		1	1
Maine.....	1		1
Michigan.....		1	1
Minnesota.....		1	1
Nebraska.....		1	1
New Jersey.....	1		1
Ohio.....		1	1
Utah.....		1	1
Nova Scotia.....		1	1
	15	18	33

During the past year the school has had a larger proportion of college graduates than ever before. The colleges represented are: For men only, Adelbert and Bowdoin colleges; for women only, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley and the Woman's college of Baltimore; for coeducation, the universities of Denver, Michigan,

Minnesota and Vermont, Alfred, Brown, Cornell and Lake Forest universities and Acadia and Tufts colleges.

Of the 18 members of the junior class, 11 were admitted without examination as holding college degrees. The remaining seven passed entrance examinations in June in general literature, general history, general information, German and French, also in advanced German or French, Italian or Latin. Nine other candidates who were admitted to the examinations failed.

Examinations and credentials. The usual library examinations were held in March and June. There were issued 366 examination passcards, 265 teacher's passcards, 16 certificates on completion of one year of work, six diplomas and one degree. Degrees and diplomas were conferred on the class of 1897 as follows:

Degree of B. L. S.: Isabel Ely Lord.

Diplomas: Elisabeth Parkhill Andrews, Arne Seymour Ames, Louise Langworthy, Alice Newman, Elisabeth Gertrude Thorne, Lucy Dwight Waterman.

Admission to senior class. The class of 1897 is the first to graduate since the change of policy in regard to the senior class went into effect. According to this change the completion of junior work does not necessarily admit to the senior class. Class work, examinations and personal qualifications are weighed and only those who seem likely to render important service to the library profession are received for the second year. Constant increase in standards of admission and graduation has had no tendency to reduce our numbers, while it is raising the quality.

New quarters. The library school took possession in February of its new rooms on the fifth floor of the capitol. These are directly over the old quarters, 60 feet higher. They are reached by three elevators, and besides the finer view, the quiet and freedom from dust - because so much farther from the street - and relief from the distraction of sight-seers, they have much better ventilation and light and more abundant room. Instead of the tables heretofore used the students are supplied with standard desks and each with an electric student lamp. Large new coat and toilet rooms have been provided. The school thus begins its second decade by occupying quarters vastly better adapted to its work than it has ever before enjoyed.

Annual visit. The visit to the libraries of New York and vicinity occurred April 13-23. The school also accepted a special invitation to visit Vassar college on the way to New York. The yearly visit of the school to New York or Boston libraries proves increasingly valuable. A marked improvement was noted this year in the written reports of the chairmen of the various student committees who reported on the visit.

Alumni lectureship. The spirit of the school is shown by the voluntary establishment of an alumni lectureship of which the expense is paid entirely by the alumni association. Mr Frederick M. Crunden, public librarian at St Louis, an ex-president of the American library association, and recognized throughout the country as one of the first living librarians, has accepted the election by the alumni to this lectureship for the coming year.

Reference books for cataloguers. A tentative list of reference books for use of cataloguers in finding full names will be found in appendix 4. During junior year our students familiarize themselves with the starred books, the others being taken up during the course in advanced cataloguing in senior year.

Bibliographies and theses. A selection of the bibliographies and reading lists presented each year as a part of the requirement for graduation are to be printed in the bibliography series of the New York state library bulletins. In accordance with this plan Bibliography, no. 2-4, 6-8, appended to this report contain the following:

- 2 M. C. Wilson, '95, Reading list on colonial New England, 1620-1754
- 3 C. W. Plympton, '91, Select bibliography on travel in North America
- 4 G. F. Leonard, '95, Reading list on the history of the 17th century
- 6 H. K. Gay, '95, Reading list on Japan
- 7 Helen Sperry, '94, Reading list on Venice
- 8 H. H. Stanley, '95, Reading list of out-of-door books

The *Library journal* says of no. 2-4 issued in July: 'All the lists are annotated and show careful and painstaking work.' The following bibliographies and theses were presented by this year's graduates:

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- History of the latter half of the 15th century. (Reading list)
Etheldred Abbot
- Renaissance art. (Reading list) A. S. Ames and E. P. Andrews
- Cycling. Louise Langworthy
- "Practical philanthropy through scientific study: outlines and references for a two years' course. I. E. Lord
- Index to subject bibliographies in library bulletins. Alice Newman
- Minor American poets, from 1860-date. (Select) B. S. Smith
- The Netherlands. (Reading list) E. G. Thorne
- Tramps and vagrants. L. D. Waterman

THESES

- Some recent translations of literature, biography, and travel.
Etheldred Abbot
- Debatable land. A. S. Ames
- Fiction in libraries; with suggestions for a black-list and a stepping-stone list. E. P. Andrews
- Advantages and disadvantages of the classed catalog. Louise Langworthy
- The librarian and modern literature; with a suggested course of reading in preparation for the library school. I. E. Lord
- The librarian and standard literature; with a suggested course of reading in preparation for the library school. Alice Newman and L. D. Waterman
- Music in libraries. B. S. Smith
- Modern American illustrators. E. G. Thorne

Notes and samples. A part of the requirement for graduation is that the material collected during the annual visits and throughout the two years of the course be arranged in such a way as to make it constantly available. Graduates of the school now engaged in library work testify that the notes and samples secured during their course are of the utmost practical value as a saving of time and as an aid to the best work.

Library museum. Owing to the generous response to its request the library school has during the past year added very largely to its collection of printed matter issued by American and foreign libraries. English librarians specially have sent most interesting collec-

tions illustrating their methods. The school is collecting material on national, state and local library associations and also on library training. It also has a very large and valuable collection of clippings relative to libraries which it desires to make as complete as possible. The catalogue of the collection on library architecture is described on p. 29. The various school collections are proving most useful not only to our own students but to outsiders as well. Numerous calls come from librarians throughout the country for material which can be found nowhere else. A special exhibit illustrating the work of the school was sent to the International bibliographic conference at Brussels.

Summer school. On account of the American library association's trip to the International library conference in London and because of the interregnum caused by moving the library school from the third to the fifth floors of the capitol the summer school was omitted in 1897. Much disappointment was expressed by librarians and assistants of smaller libraries of the state at this omission, showing that the work met a real want.

The second summer session will begin Monday, May 30 and continue five weeks closing Friday July 1, 1898, in time to allow all to attend the meeting of the American library association at Chautauqua. By this plan the summer school students will see the state library and all departments of the University in full operation instead of in vacation, and will make the personal acquaintance of the students of the regular classes whose work ends only one week earlier. The completion of new rooms makes it possible to have both schools in session at the same time and secures many advantages impossible for a July and August session. The state work has been so arranged that Mr W. R. Eastman of the public libraries division will be at the school during the entire five weeks, that his unique experience in studying the problems of the hundreds of libraries throughout the state may be constantly utilized in the summer school.

The members of the regular faculty give certain lectures during the summer session, and for other instruction select graduates who from their library course and experience seem best adapted to this peculiar work. Full opportunity is given for submitting questions and practical difficulties for discussion and solution. At the close

of the course regents examinations are given, and certificates that the summer course has been completed are awarded to successful candidates. Obviously five weeks allow study only of the simplest methods and most elementary work included in the 76 weeks of the full course, which is found hardly long enough for the work. Simple cataloguing, classification, accessioning, shelflisting, loan systems and some elementary work in bibliography and library economy are taken up.

The summer course is intended for librarians of the smaller libraries and library assistants who can not leave their positions for the full course. In the spirit of modern librarianship the library school hopes to give to those who can not attend its regular sessions some at least of its advantages, by means of the summer or vacation class. For those engaged in library work in the state of New York, and who meet the requirements for admission, instruction is provided without charge as part of the work of the public libraries division. To all others meeting the conditions for admission the fee is \$20 for the five weeks' course.

Faculty. The only change in the faculty is the addition of Martha Thorne Wheeler as instructor in indexing. Miss Wheeler is a member of the book board of the state library, prepares the readers' notes for traveling libraries and assists the vice-director in the instruction on reading in the library school.

Lecturers, 1897. Aside from the faculty, lectures were given by :
Myrtilla Avery, director's assistant, New York state public
libraries division

Charles Ammi Cutter, librarian, Forbes library, Northampton, Mass.

William Eaton Foster, public librarian, Providence, R. I.

Stephen B. Griswold, law librarian, New York state library

Mary Elizabeth Hawley, cataloguer, New York state library

Rutherford Platt Hayes, member Ohio state library commission

Caroline Maria Hewins, public librarian, Hartford, Ct.

George Rogers Howell, archivist, New York state library

George Iles, member American library association publishing
section

Minnie Stewart Rhodes James, ex-librarian, Peoples palace, London
Thorvold Solberg, register of copyrights, Library of congress, Wash-
ington, D. C.

Katharine Lucinda Sharp, professor of library economy and head librarian, Illinois university and director of state library school

List of students, 1897. The classes for the year were :

SENIORS

Abbot, Etheldred, Utica, N. Y. B. A. (Vassar) 1895
 Ames, Anne Seymour, Washington, D. C.
 Andrews, Elisabeth Parkhill, Wethersfield, Ct.
 Betteridge, Grace Lillian, Brockport, N. Y. (Wellesley) 1887-89
 Fellows, Jennie Dorcas, Norwich, Ct.
 Flagg, Charles Allcott, Hopedale, Mass. B. A. (Bowdoin) 1894
 Langworthy, Louise, Alfred, N. Y. Ph. B. (Alfred university) 1895
 Lord, Isabel Ely, Essex, Ct.
 Morse, Anna Louise, Millbury, Mass. B. A. (Smith) 1892
 Newman, Alice, Pittsfield, Mass. B. S. (Wellesley) 1893
 Smith, Bessie Sargeant, Wellesley, Mass. B. A. (Wellesley) 1895
 Terwilliger, Mary Sayers, Alfred, N. Y. Ph. B. (Alfred university) 1890
 Ph. M. (Alfred university) 1892
 Thompson, Madeleine Sylvester, Passaic, N. J. B. S. (Cornell) 1882
 Thorne, Elisabeth Gertrude, Skaneateles, N. Y. B. A. (Vassar) 1895
 Waterman, Lucy Dwight, Gorham, Me.

JUNIORS

Bailey, Arthur Low, Methuen, Mass. (Tufts college) 1894-96
 Brown, Edna Adelaide, Providence, R. I. (Brown) 1894-96
 Cook, William Burt, jr, Cohoes, N. Y. B. A. (Cornell) 1896
 De Puy, Almena Rebecca, Jackson, Mich. (University of Michigan) 1888-89
 Garvin, Ethel, Lonsdale, R. I. (Brown) 1893-96
 Haynes, Frances Eliza, Fitchburg, Mass. B. L. (Mt Holyoke) 1895
 Hunt, Clara Whitehill, Utica, N. Y.
 Imhoff, Ono Mary, Lincoln, Neb. B. A. (Woman's college of Baltimore) 1896
 Norton, Elisabeth, Albany, N. Y. B. A. (University of Vermont) 1896
 Officer, Helen Fuller, Salt Lake City, Utah. B. L. (University of Denver) 1886

- Reed, Mabel Florence, Newton Highlands, Mass. B. L. (Smith) 1896
- Rogers, Florence Sally, New London, Ct. B. S. (Wellesley) 1894
- Sawyer, Laura Maria, Wolfville, Nova Scotia. B. A. (Acadia college) 1896
- Sherrill, Cecelia Adelaide, New Hartford, N. Y. B. A. (Smith) 1893
- Skinner, Marie Aurelia, Lake Forest, Ill. B. A. (Lake Forest university) 1896
- Williams, Hugh, Cleveland, Ohio. B. A. (Adelbert college) 1896
- Wilson, Ellen Summers, Albany, N. Y.
- Wyer, James Ingersoll, jr, Minneapolis, Minn. (University of Minnesota) 1895-96

Positions filled. 58 new positions in various parts of the country have been filled during the year by New York state library school graduates and students as follows:

CLASS OF 1888

- Mary Wright Plummer, non-resident lecturer on history of libraries
New York state library school.

CLASS OF 1889

- Elizabeth G. Baldwin, librarian Bryson library, Teachers college,
New York.
- Mrs Martha Howard (Gordon) Banks, cataloguer Public library,
New York.
- Nina Eliza Browne, secretary A. L. A. publishing section.
- Ama Howard Ward, substitute librarian Harris institute, Woon
socket, R. I., librarian Harris institute.
- George E. Wire, cataloguer private library of Col. H. C. Clarke,
Kankakee, Ill.; classifier and cataloguer Northwestern univer-
sity medical school library, Chicago; temporary public librarian
Laporte, Ind.

CLASS OF 1890

- Sarah Ware Cattell, assistant librarian Drexel institute, Philadelphia.
- Anna Metcalf, reference librarian Brown university.

CLASS OF 1892

- Waller Irene Bullock, cataloguer Public library, Utica, N. Y.
Mary Louise Davis, acting librarian Pratt institute free library, Brooklyn.
Elizabeth Louisa Foote, classifier and cataloguer Public library, Dansville, N. Y.; cataloguer Baptist historical collection, Colgate university library, Hamilton, N. Y.
Mary Letitia Jones, librarian University of Illinois.
Mary Esther Robbins, classifier and cataloguer Free library, Port Jervis, N. Y.
Katharine Lucinda Sharp, extension lecturer on library economy, University of Chicago; professor of library economy and head librarian University of Illinois and director of state library school.
Bertha Seidl Wetzell, assistant Thomas Beaver library, Dansville, Pa.

CLASS OF 1893

- Walter Greenwood Forsyth, substitute assistant secretary A. L. A. publishing section.
Mary Elizabeth Hawley, assistant instructor in elementary cataloguing New York state library school.
Helen Griswold Sheldon, instructor library course Drexel institute, Philadelphia.
Mary Louisa Sutliff, cataloguer New York state library.

CLASS OF 1894

- Edna Dean Bullock, classifier and cataloguer Public library, Nebraska City, Neb.; cataloguer The John Crerar library, Chicago; cataloguer University of Nebraska library.
Herbert Williams Denio, copied for New York state comptroller Index of New York revolutionary records in Record and pension office, War department, Washington, D. C.; classifier and cataloguer McGill university library, Montreal; cataloguer New Hampshire state library.
Elizabeth Tisdale Ellis, classifier and cataloguer Public library, Wenona, Ill.; in charge of reference department, Public library, Peoria, Ill.

CLASS OF 1895

George Franklin Bowerman, classifier and cataloguer Saturn club library, Buffalo, N. Y.; reference assistant New York state library.

Mary Josephine Briggs, cataloguer Buffalo library.

George Watson Cutler Stockwell, classifier and cataloguer Y. M. C. A. library, Ware, Mass.

CLASS OF 1896

Ellen Dodge Biscoe, public librarian, Eau Claire, Wis.

Euphemia Kipp Corwin, cataloguer public library, Utica, N. Y.

Ella May Edwards, classifier and cataloguer Public library, Athol, Mass.; cataloguer Worcester (Mass.) polytechnic institute; indexer Rural cemetery, Worcester, Mass.; classifier and cataloguer Buffalo historical society library.

Elizabeth Vashti Hale, classifier and cataloguer private and school library of Miss Sarah Porter, Farmington, Ct.

CLASS OF 1897

Etheldred Abbot, cataloguer Public library, New York.

Anne Seymour Ames, librarian and head of department of bibliography Mt Vernon seminary, Washington, D. C.

Elizabeth Parkhill Andrews, classifier and cataloguer private library of Hon. Whitelaw Reid, New York.

Jennie Dorcas Fellows, cataloguer Free public library, Worcester, Mass.

Isabel Ely Lord, substitute librarian Bryn Mawr college library.

Mary Wilson McNair, cataloguer Public library, New York.

Anna Louise Morse, assistant New York state public libraries division.

Alice Newman, cataloguer Free public library, North Adams, Mass.

Harriet Wheeler Pierson, cataloguer Public library, New York.

Bessie Sargeant Smith, librarian Harlem library, New York.

Mary Sayres Terwilliger, cataloguer Public library, Utica, N. Y.

Madeline Sylvester Thompson, cataloguer Public library, New York.

Elisabeth Gertrude Thorne, cataloguer Public library, Utica, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1898

William Burt Cook jr, classifier and cataloguer Public library, Hinsdale, Mass.

Elisabeth Norton, cataloguer University of Vermont library.
Cecilia Adelaide Sherrill, cataloguer Public library, Utica, N. Y.
Hugh Williams, assistant Public library, Cleveland, O.

Private instruction. Besides the large number assisted temporarily, special personal instruction was given this year to only one student outside the school, Miss Cornelia L. Lloyd, Angelica, N. Y. January-March 1897.

General progress of the library school idea. At the recent International library conference in London there were nearly 20 representatives of the 11 classes of the school present, and it was exceedingly gratifying to find that the most progressive librarians in other countries recognized generously the great work accomplished in founding and maintaining this school on high standards. The university librarian of Oxford, in an address before the delegates and Oxford officials, summing up the library progress of the world for the past 20 years, paid New York the compliment of saying that the director of its library and library school had done more than all the other librarians combined in making librarianship a recognized profession. Graduates of our school are carrying on with marked success other training schools for librarians in the Pratt institute of Brooklyn, the Drexel institute in Philadelphia and the University of Illinois, which under the wise leadership of Pres. Andrew S. Draper, formerly a regent of the University, has made such marked progress in the last few years. Illinois takes her place beside New York in full recognition of librarianship as one of the learned professions, and has opened a school, appointed a faculty, erected the finest public building in the state for the library and the school, and offers to the public instruction of as high a grade with the same requirements for admission as is demanded by the law or any other university department.

SUMMARY OF STATE LIBRARY

A ADDITIONS except duplicates and traveling libraries	TOTAL	1896		
	1897	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bought				
From regular agents.....	2372	435	182	250
From auctions.....	238	.....	5	6
From other sources.....	1783	110	36	110
Total volumes bought.....	4393	545	223	366
By exchange.....	308	45	1	27
By binding pamphlets.....	1690	17	27	49
By binding serials.....	759	24	63	54
Given.....	2324	154	65	183
Total volumes not bought.....	5051	240	156	313
Total volumes added.....	9444	785	379	679
Pamphlets bought.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pamphlets given.....	11732	311	343	1588
Pamphlets by exchange.....	746	.....	.....	.....
Total pamphlets added.....	12478	311	343	1588
Total additions.....	21922	1096	722	2267
Total volumes in library.....	207934	199275	199654	200333
B BINDERY				
Volumes bound.....	2164	226	130	220
Value of new binding.....	\$2208 05	\$228 95	\$161 95	\$206 80
Value of other work.....	900 25	142 29	121 29	62 82
Total value of work done in state library bindery.....	\$3108 30	\$371 24	\$283 24	\$269 62
C CARDS added to catalogue				
Author.....	16344	1473	1611	1407
Title.....	3059	290	253	402
Subject.....	13735	1192	1298	1156
Total.....	33138	2955	3162	2965

STATISTICS, 1 OCT. 1896-30 SEP. 1897

1897								
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.
254	157	309	218	130	167	74	179	17
-----	71	43	73	18	22	-----	-----	-----
162	20	38	48	47	930	15	11	256
416	248	390	339'	195	1119	89	190	273
69	62	5	4	29	63	-----	-----	3
107	188	173	92	252	252	116	76	311
43	71	75	68	46	21	2	87	205
78	164	211	309	299	195	470	154	42
297	485	464	473	626	531	588	317	561
713	733	854	812	821	1650	677	507	834
611	700	2190	1078	1634	1260	477	1353	187
189	557	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
800	1257	2190	1078	1634	1260	477	1353	187
1013	1900	3044	1890	2455	2910	1154	1860	1021
201046	201779	202633	203445	204266	205916	206593	207100	207934
182	103	310	225	173	211	204	-----	180
\$201 40	\$122 45	\$302 75	\$226 80	\$180 80	\$185 35	\$195 35	-----	\$195 45
64 43	55 54	69 69	71 53	82 57	92 71	87 17	-----	50 21
\$265 83	\$177 99	\$372 44	\$298 33	\$263 37	\$278 06	\$282 52	-----	\$245 66
1570	2009	1974	1660	2703	625	866	184	262
299	346	320	277	383	200	122	20	147
1400	1799	1819	1326	2317	533	703	26	166
3269	4154	4113	3263	5403	1358	1691	230	575

DUPLICATES ADDED; BY CLASS

This table does not include bound duplicates (estimated at 70000) and unbound duplicates (estimated at 30000) still inaccessible for want of shelving.

	ADDED bound and unbound					1897				Total bound and unbound in stock 1 Oct. 97	
						BOUND		UNBOUND			
						Added	Withdrawn by ex- change, sale or gift	Total in stock 1 Oct. 97	Added		Withdrawn by ex- change, sale or gift	Total in stock 1 Oct. 97
1893	1894	1895	1896	1897							
241	366	346	925	1 796	105	2	748	1 691		4795	5 545
67	42	71	90	56	---		116	56		277	393
107	150	179	552	319		3	377	308		2 177	2 557
1 613	888	1 900	6 304	9 534	203	26	3 162	9 331	17	22 652	25 857
6	21	47	30	17	16		104	1		72	176
345	175	275	584	134	48		1 195	86		1 876	3 071
1 604	704	814	2 427	1 309	53		2 319	1 256		8 436	10 755
184	32	62	161	196	4	1	43	192		516	560
21	26	39	81	47	42	3	222	5		63	288
213	131	241	300	131	21	77	1 257	110	88	987	2 409
4 235	2 555	4 004	11 454	13 539	503	112	9 543	13 036	105	41 851	51 394
792	7 010	1 826	4 908	6 122	6 122	4 818	17 031				17 031
8 500	7 000	19 500	4 500	23 000	8 000	4 525	11 537	15 000	2 595	65 968	77 505
Total.....				42 661	14 625	9 455	38 111	28 036	2 700	107 819	145 930
1896			20 862								
1895		25 320									
1894	14 010										
1893											

a Not including handbooks, circulars and examination papers not in book form.

E BOOKS, SERIALS AND SUBJECT CARDS IN EACH OF THE 100 SUBJECT DIVISIONS

This table shows additions made to books and catalogues in each subject and will serve for comparison from year to year.

Subject number	Divisions of classification	Volumes			Serials	Subject cards	
		Total	Added	a Cost	a Cost	Total	Added
000	General works						
010	Bibliography.....	3282	149	\$128 38	\$76 21	3901	445
020	Library economy.....	590	61	8 49	24 48	779	89
030	Cyclopedias.....	799	10	10 00		50	5
040	Collections.....	8				2	
050	Periodicals.....	8243	224	141 00	256 75	428	23
060	Societies.....	1492	19	6 88	1 88	58	1
070	Newspapers.....	997	187	225 20	118 50	92	15
080	Polygraphy.....	2843	1	75		25	2
090	Book rarities.....	75	5	9 86	3 00	245	28
	000 Total.....	18029	656	\$560 56	\$480 82	5580	608
100	Philosophy	182	22	\$16 83	\$12 00	46	7
110	Metaphysics.....	40	4	3 44		27	4
120	Spec. met. topics.....	46	2	2 67		28	5
130	Mind and body.....	490	11	13 90	25 03	269	17
140	Systems.....	8				11	1
150	Psychology.....	194	16	9 99		173	22
160	Logic.....	42	3	6 08		21	4
170	Ethics.....	663	25	10 40	4 05	549	107
180	Ancient philosophy....	74	2	4 90		36	6
190	Modern ".....	202	3	5 07		52	2
	100 Total.....	1941	88	\$73 28	\$41 08	1037	175
200	Religion	3119	72	\$31 70	\$43 70	704	317
210	Natural theology.....	283	6	1 44		234	134
220	Bible.....	1214	37	64 05	4 50	1032	672
230	Doctrinal.....	946	31	28 51		1053	738
240	Devotional.....	1247	17	10 32		1319	608
250	Parochial.....	1085	8	5 68		488	255
260	Institutions.....	1635	52	22 70		675	315
270	Religious history.....	750	22	19 38		553	262
280	Churches.....	2337	73	35 12	7 01	1050	398
290	Non-Christian.....	371	30	65 23		297	59
	200 Total.....	12987	348	\$284 13	\$55 21	7405	3758
300	Sociology	842	42	\$26 89	\$51 08	410	20
310	Statistics.....	1035	91	10 46	5 51	491	13
320	Political science.....	4755	464	304 27	121 80	1612	65
330	" economy.....	3889	268	89 11	99 19	2609	120
340	Law.....	10310	1424	2697 30	780 46	1057	72
350	Administration.....	3024	891	271 74	24 30	1352	70
360	Associations.....	1915	155	20 12	9 50	1346	83
370	Education.....	4663	473	110 20	50 46	2849	303
380	Commerce.....	1188	125	15 29	9 50	879	62
390	Customs, etc.....	523	36	32 73	14 18	693	48
	Total.....	32144	3969	\$3578 11	\$1165 98	13298	856

a Computed from the accession book which does not always give cost of serials and cost of sets issued in parts.

E BOOKS, SERIALS AND SUBJECT CARDS IN EACH OF THE 100 SUBJECT DIVISIONS (continued)

Subject number	Divisions of classification	Volumes			Serials	Subject cards	
		Total	Added	aCost	aCost	Total	Added
400	Philology	169	5		\$15 15	83	36
410	Comparative	88	1	\$1 80		109	50
420	English	976	30	24 91	1	920	496
430	German	219	3		90	207	89
440	French	250	6			211	98
450	Italian	27				26	10
460	Spanish	35				35	19
470	Latin	254	13	29 03		220	118
480	Greek	147	5	2 84	4 05	143	87
490	Minor languages	548	10	5 75	13	480	231
	400 Total	2713	73	\$64 33	\$34 10	2434	1234
500	Natural science	3394	112	\$25 85	\$59 97	655	40
510	Mathematics	554	22	4 39	4 50	561	28
520	Astronomy	995	16	5 17	6 48	1153	49
530	Physics	450	33	39 54	2	587	40
540	Chemistry	580	17	18 34	12 94	456	16
550	Geology	1810	125	42 83	31 60	1617	16
560	Paleontology	298	6	11 16	25 43	418	18
570	Biology	559	27	25 15	34 80	563	28
580	Botany	735	22	44 85	14 30	758	51
590	Zoology	1619	59	138 33	190 28	1961	150
	500 Total	11024	439	\$355 61	\$382 30	8729	530
600	Useful arts	5810	138	\$55 33	\$40 13	311	115
610	Medicine	7628	772	1131 23	698 20	5160	354
620	Engineering	2058	243	224 10	31 42	946	387
630	Agriculture	2546	144	47 72	9 25	1076	545
640	Domestic economy	164	7	3 74		210	48
650	Communication	744	45	43 57	10	577	283
660	Chemical technology	317	46	112 38	4 80	304	171
670	Manufactures	207	30	8 34	5	128	57
680	Mechanical trades	42	2	12 60		62	26
690	Building	96	6	2 25		106	33
	600 Total	10612	1433	\$1641 26	\$798 80	8880	2019
700	Fine arts	457	24	\$60 81	\$20 75	309	46
710	Landscape gardening	183	10	4 68		236	43
720	Architecture	557	39	100 26	27 06	478	110
730	Sculpture	262	18	68 78		371	215
740	Drawing	192	26	47 11	3 60	183	67
750	Painting	169	11	45 64		174	79
760	Engraving	69	5	17 47		126	42
770	Photography	61				68	33
780	Music	592	52	79 45	42 63	672	358
790	Amusements	416	89	123 02	10 70	386	166
	700 Total	2958	274	\$547 22	\$104 74	3003	1159

a Computed from the accession book which does not always include cost of serials and cost of sets issued in parts.

E BOOKS, SERIALS AND SUBJECT CARDS IN EACH OF THE 100 SUBJECT DIVISIONS (concluded)

Subject number	Divisions of classification	Volumes			Serials	Subject cards	
		Total	Added	αCost	αCost	Total	Added
800	Literature	461	60	\$107 48		428	54
810	American	3443	145	86 11	\$5 00	3951	193
820	English	4633	248	277 44	9 13	4194	329
830	German	699	63	41 07		614	59
840	French	1365	99	46 37	11 25	882	92
850	Italian	316	8	31 70		160	15
860	Spanish	105				95	5
870	Latin	773	8	7 00		605	40
880	Greek	692	17	13 26		467	188
890	Minor languages	249	13	19 39		255	104
	800 Total	12736	661	\$629 82	\$25 38	11651	1079
900	History	1120	16	\$22 00	\$21 72	404	16
910	Geography	10645	241	373 23	59 65	9133	419
920	Biography	11384	723	1276 18	63 46	14601	1291
930	Ancient history	536	11	16 90		412	32
940	Modern { Europe	5069	140	200 87	23 86	3293	173
950	Asia	266	8	13 17	5 00	219	13
960	Africa	64	8	9 15		73	7
970	North America	8067	344	350 31	30 96	5509	356
980	South America	189	9			212	3
990	Oceanica	55	3	4 35		60	1
	900 Total	37395	1503	\$2266 16	\$204 65	33916	2311

* α Computed from the accession book which does not always include cost of serials and cost of sets issued in parts.

F BOOKS, SERIALS AND SUB.

CLASSES	VOLUMES					
	a Total on shelf list	ADDED				
		1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
000 General works.....	18029	620	567	654	528	656
100 Philosophy.....	1941	92	154	70	62	88
200 Religion.....	12987	259	1130	326	711	348
300 Sociology.....	a 32144	3243	3641	3734	2926	3969
400 Philology.....	2713	175	167	86	99	73
500 Science.....	11024	621	753	392	529	439
600 Useful arts.....	19612	2648	891	614	1614	1433
700 Fine arts.....	2958	256	215	266	178	274
800 Literature.....	12736	617	1398	458	431	661
900 History.....	37395	1514	1723	1003	986	1503
Total.....	Year 1897	151539				9444
	1896	142095			8064	
	1895	134031		7603		
	1894	126428	10639			
	1893	115789	10045			

a Not including the volumes in the law library before Sep. 18, 1889.

b Computed from

JECT CARDS ADDED ; BY CLASS

SERIALS		SUBJECT CARDS					
b Cost for 1897	b Cost for 1897	Total	ADDED				
			1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
\$560 56	\$480 82	5580	679	1110	1292	596	608
73 28	41 08	1037	132	266	194	113	175
284 13	55 21	7405	240	1039	557	605	3758
3578 11	1165 98	13298	2435	970	1261	995	856
64 33	34 10	2434	97	192	133	192	1234
355 61	382 30	8729	895	2595	2004	648	536
1641 26	798 80	8880	1090	2744	933	1085	2019
547 22	104 74	3003	191	290	357	524	1159
629 82	25 38	11651	433	1952	1469	5245	1079
2266 16	204 65	33916	2148	3181	7518	3039	2311
\$10000 48	\$3293 06	95933					13735
\$10701 48	\$ 2737 16	82373				13052	
\$8953 14	\$ 2213 20	69321			15718		
\$10011 90	\$ 2167 67	53603		14339			
\$11318 17	\$ 1997 00	39264	8340				

the accession book which does not always include cost of serials and cost of sets issued in parts.

G STAFF AND EMPLOYEES, OCT. 1, 1897

New appointments during the year are indicated by a star prefixed, and all promotions are shown in the right hand column.

The following abbreviations for months are used :

Ja	January	Ap	April	Jl	July	O	October
F	February	My	May	Ag	August	N	November
Mr	March	Je	June	S	September	D	December

e. g. Dec. 12, 1888, is written 12 D 88.

Appointed		Monthly salary for 1897	Increase for 1898
12 D 88	Melvil Dewey, M. A. (Amherst) <i>director</i>		Paid in administrative dep't
1 Ap 89	Walter S. Biscoe, M. A. (Amherst) <i>senior librarian</i>	\$200 ^a	
15 F 72	George R. Howell, M. A. (Yale) <i>archivist</i>	166 67 ^b	
1 Je 83	Dunkin V. R. Johnston, M. A. (Hobart) <i>reference librarian</i>	166 67	
1 Ap 89	Salome Cutler Fairchild (Mt Holyoke) B. L. S. (N. Y.) <i>vice- director library school</i>		Paid in examination dep't
1 Ap 89	Florence Woodworth, <i>director's assistant</i>	125	
1 Ap 89	May Seymour, B. A. (Smith) <i>sub- librarian</i> (education)		Paid in administrative dep't
1 Ap 89	Ada Alice Jones, <i>head cataloguer</i>	100	
14 Jl 91	Ada Bunnell, B. L. S. (N. Y.) <i>classifier</i>	85	\$5
15 Ap 89	Judson T. Jennings, <i>reference assistant</i>	75	10
*1 F 97	George F. Bowerman, B. A. (Roch- ester) B. L. S. (N. Y.) <i>reference assistant</i>	60	15
1 O 93	Mary E. Hawley, <i>cataloguer</i>	70	5
8 Je 91	Mary L. Sutliff, <i>cataloguer</i>	65	
1 O 94	Charlotte S. Fearey, <i>cataloguer</i>	60	
1 O 94	Jenny L. Christman, B. S. (Iowa agric.) B. L. S. (N. Y.) <i>cataloguer</i>	60	
1 Ja 94	Minnie E. Budd, <i>catalogue curator</i>	60 ^c	
3 Jl 96	Charles A. Flagg, B. A. (Bowdoin) <i>assistant</i>	60 ^c	
*10 S 97	James I. Wyer jr, <i>assistant</i>	50	

^a \$1500 paid from medical library appropriation and \$800 from state library appropriation.

^b Paid for $\frac{3}{4}$ time at this rate.

^c Increase in April 1897.

^d Appointed since last report.

Appointed		Monthly salary for 1897	Increase for 1898
2 F 92	Dora Schlesinger, <i>accession clerk</i>	\$60	
17 Ag 91	Harriet A. Chapman, <i>stenographer</i>	55	\$5
11 Jl 92	Minne Sennett, <i>assistant</i>	45	5
1 Mr 94	Anna B. Sennett, <i>shelflister</i>	40	5
*26 Mr 96	Mabel L. Thompson, <i>sub-shelflister</i>	20	10
6 Mr 94	Martha Vane, <i>sub-cataloguer</i>	35	5
'28 F 96	Henry Hirschfeld, <i>loan clerk</i>	25	10
29 O 94	George T. Waterman, <i>shelf clerk</i>	35	5
24 F 96	Joseph Gavit, <i>sub-shelf clerk</i>	25	5
1 Ag 95	Grace M. Frost, <i>supply clerk</i>	25 ^a	5
18 Mr 96	Louise M. Boutelle, <i>junior clerk</i>	25 ^b	
*28 D 96	May C. Nerney, <i>junior clerk</i>	20	5
Law division			
8 Je 68	Stephen B. Griswold, <i>law librarian</i>	166 67	8 33
14 Jl 80	Harry E. Griswold, <i>sub-librarian</i> (law)	\$100	
'1 S 95	E. Dana Durand, Ph. D. (Cornell) <i>sub librarian</i> (legislation)	100	
1 O 92	Ellen F. Sands, <i>sub-cataloguer</i> . . .	40	
1 Je 94	Z. Francis Shafer, <i>junior clerk</i> . .	40	
25 Je 94	Howard A. La Moure, <i>junior clerk</i>	35	\$5
Total monthly rate for past year..		\$2 295 01	\$108 33
Actual salary payments for 1897..		\$22 808 54	

Bindery

		Paid during 1897	Wages per week
9 Je 90	Walter Roche, <i>foreman, gilder and letterer</i>	\$1 040	\$20
3 N 90	Herman H. de Rouville, <i>forwarder</i> ..	683	12 ^d
6 Ap 91	James de Rouville, <i>gilder and letterer</i>	852 47	e
4 Ap 92	Anna J. Keeler, <i>sewer</i>	312	6
10 F 96	Frank J. Markey, <i>apprentice</i>	360	f
5 F 95	Anna M. Burns, <i>apprentice</i>	240	g
Actual payments for 1897		\$3 487 47	

* Appointed since last report.

^a Paid from Library school fees.

^b Increase in April 1897.

^c Resigned December 1897 to take professorship in Leland Stanford jr university.

^d \$59 paid during year for extra hours.

^e Paid \$7.50 per week to 14 N 96; after that paid by piece.

^f Paid \$6 per week to 19 F 97; then increased to \$7.50.

^g Paid \$4 per week to 19 F 97; then increased to \$5.

^h Transferred from another University department.

VACANCIES BY RESIGNATION, DEATH OR TRANSFER 1 OCT. 1896—
30 SEP. 1897

Name and position	began	Service ended	Salary
^d Chester Utter, <i>shelf clerk</i>	1 Ja 91	Died 15 Je 97	\$660
^r Herbert W. Denio, <i>assistant</i> ..	1 Ag 94	29 My 97	720
^r Ellen D. Biscoe, <i>assistant</i>	1 O 95	29 My 97	600
^r Isabel E. Lord, <i>assistant</i>	8 Jl 96	30 Je 97	600
^r William Cull, <i>junior clerk</i>	12 Ja 97	23 Ag 97	240
^r Floyd French, <i>junior clerk</i> ...	6 Ja 97	31 Mr 97	240
			<u>\$3 060</u>

H EXPENDITURES

State library

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Books	\$9 504 16	\$8 657 30	\$8 923 25	\$8 220 06	\$6 982 08
Serials.....	2 362 15	2 240 85	2 415 69	2 123 30	2 145 84
Binding	3 817 19	5 501 21	4 217 66	4 658 58	5 872 08
	<u>\$15 683 50</u>	<u>\$16 399 36</u>	<u>\$15 556 60</u>	<u>\$15 001 94</u>	<u>\$15 000 00</u>
Fittings	\$1 928 02	\$931 42	\$1 001 95	\$1 207 03	\$703 70
Supplies	508 18	849 52	753 37	65 23	335 90
Printing	201 98	430 24	378 76	193 69	367 50
Travel	11 89	.....	38 54	.....	619 50
Repairs	82 57	172 25	524 93	70 05	24 18
Incidentals	123 03	939 86	172 90	91 15	111 91
	<u>\$2 855 67</u>	<u>\$3 323 29</u>	<u>\$2 870 45</u>	<u>\$1 627 15</u>	<u>\$2 162 78</u>
Salaries	\$18 810 76	\$20 663 37	\$21 355 45	\$22 325 37	\$22 808 54
Totals.....	<u>\$37 349 93</u>	<u>\$40 386 02</u>	<u>\$39 782 50</u>	<u>\$38 954 46</u>	<u>\$39 971 32^a</u>

There was also expended for the medical library \$3699.67. \$1195.22^b for books, \$1004.45 for serials, \$1500 for salaries.

Public libraries division

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Books	\$4 359 65	\$9 461 06	\$10 021 10	\$5 820 09	\$6 837 40
Binding.....	2 00	24 15	188 00	.....	.....
	<u>\$4 361 65</u>	<u>\$9 485 21</u>	<u>\$10 209 10</u>	<u>\$5 820 09</u>	<u>\$6 837 40</u>

^a Of this \$1362.01 was paid from duplicate department.

^b Of this \$85.68 was paid for binding.

^d Died

^r Resigned

Public libraries division (*continued*)

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
Fittings	\$755 74	\$385 42	\$604 14	\$860 74	\$1 423 25
Supplies	100 72	31 15	48 95	83 98	29 39
Printing	529 99	752 16	915 01	428 13	740 93
Travel	172 85	238 38	480 30	379 93	511 41
Incidentals	2 19	141 17	256 82	318 70	529 23
	<u>\$1 561 49</u>	<u>\$1 548 28</u>	<u>\$2 305 22</u>	<u>\$2 071 48</u>	<u>\$3 234 21</u>
Salaries	<u>\$2 143 68</u>	<u>\$3 686 68</u>	<u>\$5 133 99</u>	<u>\$7 084 00</u>	<u>\$8 971 69</u>
State grants to free libraries	<u>\$6 341 74</u>	<u>\$10 101 92</u>	<u>\$12 317 22</u>	<u>\$15 828 25</u>	<u>\$24 254 51</u>
Total	<u>\$14 408 56</u>	<u>\$24 822 09</u>	<u>\$29 965 53</u>	<u>\$30 803 82</u>	<u>\$43 297 81</u> *

HOME EDUCATION

When we review our library work for the past year, it enforces anew the fact that great as is the development in these closing years of the 19th century in all phases of education, there is no other field in which there is so much growth and so much promise as in that of the public library, the central and essential institution for *home education*, by which name we know all that group of agencies which aim to afford higher education for adults, at home, through life, in distinction from the splendid work done by the regular teaching institutions and which in the past has been thought of as our educational system without recognizing that the home education is an equally important part. In the work of the University we have not only kept abreast of this modern movement but have won on all sides a recognition of leadership and have secured for much of our work the highest form of compliment, its adoption by other states and institutions which recognize the importance of our aims and the practical efficiency of our methods. Our extension or home education department has from the first been conducted in the rooms of the state library and under the supervision of its director. In the nature of the case this was necessary and we should without hesitation have carried it on always under the library name had it not been thought desirable to use a distinctive name because of the initial appropriation of \$10000 for a fuller organization of this new work. Both in print and in addresses I have from the first impressed extension societies and conferences

* Of this \$1086 was paid from duplicate department and \$1314.93 was paid from public libraries fees.

and those interested in other phases of home education that it was in itself naturally so closely allied to the public library that it would be folly to dissociate them in administration. The library has won its place as an essential part of our educational system and every community of 500 inhabitants is coming to feel that it is discredited unless it has a free library as well as provision for instruction of its children in something more than the three R's. In our own state we are quietly studying the distribution of institutions and looking forward to a not distant day when there shall be no village of 500 inhabitants in the state which does not have a regents school and a public library. The most enthusiastic believer in the work of the study clubs, summer schools, extension lectures, correspondence teaching and other forms of home education will admit the folly of undertaking to organize a third educational center in the smaller communities. The work will be done best and cheapest by associating it either with the high school or the library, and there is no question that the library as in itself the most important of the agencies for home education is the proper center around which the others should be grouped. It has long been our habit to think and speak of the work of the state library and the extension department as being substantially one and we couple it under the phrase of 'state library and home education.' The reasons that led to giving this work an independent name in 1891 no longer hold good, and it would doubtless be better hereafter for us to make in form what we have in fact, a single department for the rapidly growing interests of home education. Other states are sure to follow New York's leadership and we shall set a more practical and convenient example if the administration is understood to belong with that of the library.

While we are so much gratified with what has recently been accomplished in this great field, those who best understand its possibilities realize that this work is now only well begun. The public are demanding more and more because they are learning that it is possible through the state library and home education department to secure more help educationally than has ever before been afforded by an equal expenditure of time and money.

Respectfully submitted

MELVIL DEWEY

Director

State library, Albany, N. Y., 3 Jan., 1893

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